THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EXIT JOHNSON.

A Parting Salute from the New York Journals.

Says the New York *Herald* of this morning:—"President Johnson winds up his career at noon to-day, and has signalized the event by sending forth a stump speech to the people in the shape of a farewell address. In endeavoring to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors, Washington and Jackson, Andy Johnson has made a blunder. When they left the Executive chair they enjoyed the profound respect and admiration of the whole people, and their parting words fell like manna upon a famished land. But in President Johnson's case he has the misfortune of having very few friends, and those not of a very influential kind, the chief among them bearing the stripes of patriotic but involuntary service to the State. These parting words of the retiring President might have done very well at some political gathering in Tennessee, and possibly might have assisted in paving the way for a new departure for him in the future. But as they stand they smack of chagrin, disappointment, ill nature, and bad blood. He will now have the reputation of going out as a scold, when he might have retired to the shades of private life as a good natured man, and in a style at once dignified and solemn. Good-bye, Andy!"

Says the New York *Times:*—"Andrew Johnson closes to-day his administration of the Executive office. It has been in very many respects one of the most unfortunate and disastrous we have ever known. Beginning just as the great civil war had closed, and following the murder of President Lincoln, by whom that war had been carried to a triumphant end, it fell upon a time when the public passions were greatly agitated, and when the sway of calm judgment, more than ever necessary, was more than ever difficult. A President who could meet the emergencies of the hour, and restore our political society to its normal condition of peace and harmony, would have won for himself the proudest distinction which great public service can ever bestow, and for his country the choicest blessings which good and wise government can ever confer. Mr. Johnson, as President, has failed to do this, and, as a consequence, he leaves the office with the profound conviction of the whole country that he ought never to have held it. Great communities judge men by what they might have done, if their abilities had been equal to their opportunities; and the magnitude of their failures, if they fail, is always measured by what would have been the grandeur of their successes, it they had succeeded. Mr. Johnson is naturally, therefore, set down as having made the greatest failure, and been the worst President, ever known thus far in the history of the country. * * * * * Fortunately the country has prospered under Mr. Johnson's administration, but not as a result of his policy. Reconstruction has advanced towards completion, not as a consequence of his influence, but in spite of it. The process of pacification has gone on under the operation of causes to which he has not contributed. He will leave us nearer peace than he found us, but for this we may thank the good sense of the American people, and the boundless resources of our country, rather than the purity or efficiency of his administration of public affairs. It is useless to dispute the fact that a general sense of relief is the public sentiment, which, untinged with personal ill-will, attends upon the close of Mr. Johnson's administration, as upon the removal of an obstacle which has checked the restoration of peace and retarded the prosperity of the country."

The *Tribune* remarks editorially:—"Mr. Johnson has got tired of sending fruitless messages to Congress, so he discharges this one at the unoffending heads of the people, who certainly never did him any harm, excepting to refuse to vote for him. He informs them that he has lost faith in appeals to Congress—which is not to be wondered at, considering the luck he has had with his appeals, from the days of the Philadelphia Convention down. He has made up his mind that the war was a stupendous and deplorable mistake—which explains his constant acting as if he thought the other side in it had won. He is desirous of burying all hostile feelings in the grave of the past—but he has thought better of his fiercely announced determination to fill that grave also with the bodies of a great many traitors. He tells us that he has refused kingly powers—which we take to be a coy hint to Spain that he only needs a little coaxing. Before setting out for that new field of renown, he leaves with us his pocket copy of the Constitution, and the flag with thirty six stars. He warns us how easily we may lose our liberties to a tyrannical Congress—by pointing us to the solemn and startling fact that, in spite of his protestations, we elected the Congress and wouldn't elect him. Naturally and fittingly he thereupon closes by a terrible story of the deeds this Congress has done, and a call upon the tongue tied pardon-brokers to tell at whose hands he has received any bribe. Exit a party by the name of Johnson."

The *World* says naught, except to introduce the message.

THE CEREMONIES.

A Knowing Correspondent Sketches the Inaugural Procession.

"Mull" is the exquisite *nom de guerre* of the N. Y. *Telegram's* most famous scribbler. Being in Washington he discovered a new programme of the inaugural ceremonies, which by this time have transpired. He gives of them this humorous description:—

By dint of persevering efforts we have been enabled to pick up some interesting items respecting the proceedings on Inauguration Day, which we hasten to lay before our anxious readers. It is probable that the following will be the order observed in the procession, but circumstances may cause some slight deviations:—

First will come Blind Tom, with some of his scales, representing Justice of to-day, and bearing a torch, indicating a search for an honest man.

Then comes the company of Captain Jenks of the Horse Marines, each member bearing and working a double-barrelled hand-organ.

Next a Political Hobby Horse, saddled, bridled, and crupped, led by groom.

Then the said A. J., mounted on a velocipede [illegible] his arms, and forming circles as he [illegible] speeds.

Members of the Cabinet, bearing their venerable heads; one in a small Alabama, writing a treaty; another in a large tub, representing Neptune, with a long beard and elevated trident.

Then, Executioner, bearing an axe—sharp enough to cut off political (wooden) heads.

Next, Marine Band, playing "Jordan" and "Out of the Wilderness" (which seems appropriate "on this line" of March).

Followed by the City Authorities, bearing plans for a new market house and estimates for wood pavement and more lamp posts on the avenue.

Then the Past—represented by Slave Auction on a platform, Pompey having his grey hairs blacked with a shoe brush.

String band, followed by

The Present (slave dancing on platform; chains lying around loose.)

Then come all soldiers and marines on leave and sober—with arms reversed.

Next comes a wagon with large broken Punch Bowl, mended with putty—representing A. J.'s reconstruction policy.

Then all the M. C.'s who train in such company.

Impeachment Managers, bearing flags of truce. Then members of the Diplomatic Corps who are not fond of long inaugural addresses.

Then another band.

Then the Future (represented by the Big White Ox), indicating Peace and Plenty.

Citizens generally.

Company of Satchelists, or office-seekers.

U. S. G. will receive the head of the procession at the Capitol and be on hand to take the oath and do his duty like a man.

All joining the procession will wear crape on the left arm for this day only. Admittance 25 cents. Negroes who admire the writings of Moses, half price. Full particulars see small bills. No postponement on account of the weather.

Let us hold our peace. That's all. Exit.

THE CABINET.

The Last Slate Said to be the Best.

The New York *Times'* correspondent writes from Washington yesterday the following:—

Cabinet matters begin to assume a little more definite shape. The same degree of speculation and rumor still prevails, but there have some few intimations transpired to-day that almost warrant a positive prediction as to some of the men. George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts is conceded to be to-night by some of General Grant's most confidential friends the selection for Secretary of the Treasury. General Joseph Holt and Hon. James F. Wilson are two other names which there seems little reason to doubt will be in the list. These three are regarded to-night as reasonably certain. Mr. Griswold for Secretary of the Navy is also looked upon by some as General Grant's choice. Governor Dennison, of Ohio, will not go into the Cabinet, and Ohio will have no member. General Schofield's name will not be sent in with the others. That seems to be decided. The following slate is to night receiving the sanction of the best informed judges in Washington:—

Secretary of State—Hamilton Fish.

Secretary of the Treasury—George S. Boutwell.

Secretary of War—John M. Schofield.

Secretary of the Interior—James F. Wilson.

Secretary of the Navy—John A. Griswold.

Postmaster-General—Joseph Holt.

Attorney-General—Mr. Brewster, of Philadelphia.

The most successful effort to draw General Grant out on the Cabinet question occurred to-day. It was accomplished by Nast, the artist. He undertook to depict the humors of the Cabinet mystery by representing Grant as disclosing the Cabinet by shaking seven cats out of a bag, in presence of a curious crowd. The cats are all out, but Nast was brought to a sudden stop by being unable to put heads on them. This morning he called at headquarters and sent his pencil and drawing to Grant, with a polite request that he would finish it. General Grant laughed heartily at the picture, and informed Mr. Nast that he would finish it on Friday at noon. This, therefore, is a positive promise that there will be no delay in the announcement.

MYSTERY THICKENS.

More Cattle Suddenly Engulfed in Tennessee.

A few days since this journal published an account of the sudden disappearance of two horses into the earth, while drawing a plough on the farm of one Mr. Glenn, New Market county, Tennessee. The Knoxville *Press and Herald* of a later date says that after this occurrence:—

Mr Glenn determined to leave the hill side alone and plough the remaining portion of the farm. Being not over blessed with the lucre of this world, he was unable to buy another span of horses, and therefore made use of a yoke of oxen to accomplish the work. Accordingly the dawn of Tuesday last found the worthy farmer and his son once more following the plough, this time with fear and trembling. The work progressed without interruption or incident of note until towards evening, when, at the solicitation of the younger man, who, like all of his age, was fond of venturing upon dangerous ground, Mr. Glenn commenced to plough the ground, "just a little ways up," as his son desired. He had reason to rue his temerity, for scarcely had the oxen reached the vicinity of the cavity when they sank instantly into the ground, up to their necks in dirt. The two men were astonished beyond measure, and knowing how fruitless any effort to rescue the oxen by their own efforts would prove, started off at their utmost speed to summon aid. The kind-hearted neighbors once more rallied to the aid of the unfortunate farmers, and by dint of several hours' hard work succeeded in rescuing the oxen from their dangerous predicament.

The new cavity proved, upon examination, to be distant about twenty yards from the former one, and on a direct line below it. It had, however, one advantage over the other in that there was a bottom to it. The floor of this opening was composed of a solid stratum of clay and pebbles, evidently the bed of a stream in the remote past.

The occurrence has excited the curiosity of the neighbors to such an intense pitch that they intend, at some convenient time, to attempt a thorough explanation and solution of the mystery, and will endeavor to trace the course of the bed, if such it really is.

The cavernous condition indicated by the above facts, we apprehend, is more common in this section of country than most of our readers are aware. Even our city of Knoxville is built upon a crust, varying in thickness, of course, at different points. Numerous have been the unsuccessful efforts to complete wells and cisterns in the most elevated portions of the city. We remember how, some twelve years or more ago, an Irishman, who was digging a cistern in the back yard of the Lamar House, was startled by the disappearance of his mattock, handle and all, as it slipped from his hand and passed to the depths below. In much alarm he hastened into the upper region, and told his wonderful story, which, upon examination, was found to be strictly true. The bottom had fallen out, and where that mattock landed, or whether it is still falling, is not known to this day. The depth has never been sounded, and that cistern is yet used as an excellent substitute for a sewer. No outlet for the drainage has ever been discovered, though it is presumed to reach the bed of the Holston at some point below.

LOTTERY.

Ventilation of the "Paschall-House" Scheme.

Says the Missouri *Democrat* of Tuesday:—

Judge Knight yesterday delivered his opinion in the case of John King vs. Alex. Kelsey and other parties composing the "Paschall House Association." King, having been one of the association, and considering that a fair division of the profits had not been made, asked the court to appoint a receiver to take charge of the effects of the concern. In his petition Mr. King alleged that on the 15th of February, 1868, he and Alex. Kelsey, Bart and Dan Able, Charles Leeds, and W. P. Billings entered into a copartnership known as the Paschall House Association, for the purpose of disposing of certain real estate and personal property by lot or raffle. That certain real estate was put into the concern, and a lot of jewelry, pianos, sewing-machines, and spoons. That he (King) put in a house and lot on Chesnut street at a fair valuation, while all the other property was greatly overvalued. That by the articles of agreement it was provided that King, Kelsey and B. Able should be a revisory committee to consult with and direct Lanham, the agent and manager, but that Kelsey and Able never consulted him, and proceeded without his advice. The aggregate real value of the real estate was $173,000, and the schedule value $455,000, leaving a gross profit to the association of $282,000. That 70,000 tickets were sold for $350,000. That the whole expense of advertising, etc, did not amount to more than $60,000, leaving a net profit of $290,000. The jewelry, etc., produced a profit of $1500. It is alleged that the five defendants received over $500,000 on account of the enterprise, and King claims as his due a balance of $75,000.

In the answer it is charged that King failed to comply with the articles of agreement by refusing to convey his property, and thereby forfeited one fourth of its value ($3750); that he received $1500 in tickets, and money amounting to $4000; that he never put anything into the concern, and secretly encumbered his house to the amount of $10,000; and they claim a judgment against him for $8887.

In his decision Judge Knight said:—"As the allegations of the petition fail to make out a proper case for the appointment of a receiver, and being unsupported by affidavit, even if otherwise sufficient, and being denied in the answer, the motion will be overruled."

OUR FOREIGN MINISTERS.

What it Costs to Support Our Diplomatic Corps Abroad.

Three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars pay all our Foreign Ministers. Thirty-three thousand dollars pay all our Secretaries of Legation. The Chinese Secretary gets five thousand dollars, the largest salary, for understanding the language there. Only half that sum is paid to a Secretary who can speak Japanese. Fifty dollars a week is paid to Secretaries at Paris and London, while in dear and frigid St. Petersburg thirty-five dollars a week is the stipend. A hundred thousand dollars, added as contingent to this grand total, make four hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year expense for what Don Piatt described John Mason as doing, "bringing his gigantic intellect to bear upon an introduction of Muggins to the Emperor."

In Turkish countries our Consuls have to keep guards, dragomen, and other lazzaroni, costing $3500.

We appropriate $50,000 a year to relieve American seamen, send them home, and make them feel the goodness of their flag, and $5000 dollars to make presents to foreigners who rescue our seamen. It is a beautiful thing to see all civilization reaching out help to those who "sail the seas over for thee, love!" We plant light-houses all round them, leave a relief fund in ever port, make Jack happy, as his tastes go, fill his pipe with baccy, procure him a fiddle, make him proud of his colors. But the sovereignty of the storm, the ocean that violates the comity of nations, the insincere and barbarous sea, who shall put trust in treaties with it?

Our Consuls and their clerks cost us $400,000. We have eleven Consuls-General, one hundred and twenty Consuls, and forty-five inferior Consuls. London and Paris are now Consulates-General. Some new Consulates are Acapulco, Hakodadi, Mahe, Osacca, Tunstall, Valencia, Yeddo, and Baimen. Fifty thousand dollars are expended for flags, arms, seals, and postage for the Consuls. Thirty-five thousand dollars for office rent. We support prisons in China, Siam, Turkey, and Japan, as well as Consular Courts, and they cost us $18,000. It costs $10,000 to bring home criminals, when Surratt is not on the wing: $12 500 to suppress the slave trade, $10,000 for neutrality act expenses, and $55,584 to pay this year's part of the Scheldt dues—these are some of the sums we pay abroad. We give $5000 to a revenue agent who ransacks the accounts of Consuls, and keeps them from what is commonly called "knocking down." Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that we need not have anybody to watch the revenue agents. Ninety days skylarking in each and every year is allowed to a Consul and a Minister. Vessels to Canada "clear" only once a year. The jail at Bankok, in Siam, and all the jailors, get altogether $1000 a year.

I shall take care to keep out of that jail at Bankok, for fear the soup might be thin. But I don't believe anybody ever goes to Bankok except to get into jail. This appropriation ought to be increased, for at present there is not enough temptation to get into jail at Bankok. Altogether, the diplomatic service away from home costs about a million of dollars every year. Enough to subsidize twenty miles of Pacific Railroad—to connect, say, Scrub Run and Sandy Hill.

Grave and agile old boys are our foreign Ministers. We made the best nomination when we sent Franklin. Charles Francis Adams was a congealed Franklin; he did not warmly, but too well. The only Minister we ever sent abroad who brought an idea back was Thomas Jefferson. He looked into the pots of boiling carrots out of sympathy with the color of his hair, and discovered the French revolution in their first ebullitions. Reverdy Johnson is an article of exported blubber.—*Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune.*

A CHEERFUL COMRADE.

A Man Shoots his Brother-in-law Full of Bird Shot.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Feb. 27.

Early yesterday morning two young men, Marquis Stamper and George Childs, the latter aged about twenty-one and the former between twenty-five and thirty years, started with guns upon their shoulders to enjoy a day's sport in the woods, near New Albany. After hunting on Silver creek, in Floyd county, Indiana, some two miles from New Albany, they separated, and after being parted for some time, guried by the report of their fowling pieces, they gradually drew near together. At about 10 o'clock A. M. they were within a few rods of each other, when Stamper fired at a bird, and immediately afterwards saw Childs but a short distance from him with his gun raised and aimed at him, but as Childs was a joking and playful fellow Stamper had no idea he was going to shoot. Before the latter had time to get out of range, however, Childs pulled trigger on his game. The contents of his gun were carried directly towards Mr. Stamper, sixteen of the shot entering various places from the side of his forehead down to a short distance below his armpits. Three entered his chin, one struck his forehead, one his temple, six entered his shoulder, four pierced his breast, and one lodged in the right eye, just above the pupil, a little to the left. So much was Mr. Childs surprised by the accident that it was some moments before he could recover from his astonishment and realize what had been done. Mr. Stamper was so seriously injured that he was carried in a wagon to his residence. A physician was called to administer medical aid, who expressed an opinion that the right eye had been entirely destroyed. Mr. Childs is a brother-in-law of the wounded man, and had just returned from Omaha, where he had been for some time. Both parties had started on a frolic in celebrating Childs' return after so long an absence.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 4—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; and for account, 93. United States 5-20s quiet at 81¾. Railways steady. Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 11¼d.; Orleans, 12¼d. The sales will reach 10,000 bales. Other articles opened unchanged.

LONDON, March 4—A. M.—Sugar closed firmer, but not higher, last night. Refined Petroleum lower, at 1s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 4—P. M.—Consols, 93 for money and 93@93¼ for account; 5-20s, 82¼. Railways steady; Illinois Central, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—P. M.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher. Bacon, 58s. Lard, 73s. Tallow, 45s. 6d.

Cotton at Havre is dull; on the spot, 139½f.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Stocks dull. Gold, 131. Exchange, 109. 5-20s, 1862, 113; do. 1864, 114¾; do. 1865, 115¾; new, 112¾; 1867, 112¾; 10-40s, 107¾; Virginia 6s, 60; Missouri 6s, 88; Canton Company, 49; Cumberland preferred, 37; New York Central, 183¾; Reading, 91¾; Hudson River, 142¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89½; Cleveland and Toledo, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 124¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117¾.

SECOND EDITION

THE INAUGURATION!

Our New President and Vice-President-elect Sworn into Office.

General Grant's Inaugural Address to the People.

He Promises Retrenchment. Execution of the Laws, Faithful Collection of the Revenue, Justice to All Sections, and Protection of the National Honor.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Multitude.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Notwithstanding the disagreeable condition of the weather, the avenues and streets were crowned soon after daylight. The regiment of Philadelphia firemen arrived this morning at 4 o'clock, while the House was still in session, and a resolution was passed allowing them to sleep in the hall of the house all night. They were on the avenue among the first this morning, and their bright red uniform attracted much attention.

The Headquarters.

The greatest crowd was at General Grant's headquarters, where a multitude assembled for the purpose of getting a glimpse of the President-elect. He reached headquarters about half-past nine o'clock, where the 5th Cavalry was drawn up to receive him. The military rendezvoused in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters, and presented a fine appearance.

The Retiring President's Escort.

At half-past 10 an escort of United States troops, under Colonel Wallace, formed in Pennsylvania avenue, facing the Presidential Mansion, to receive and escort President Johnson and President and Vice-President elect. Carriages were provided for them and their suites. Then came the Committee of Arrangements of the Senate and House in carriages, followed by the 12th Infantry, preceded by a band of that regiment, the 44th Infantry, and United States marines, together with a battery of artillery.

The Procession

then formed in the order previously fixed upon, and moved down Pennsylvania avenue towards the Capitol. The crowd in the streets was so great that it was with difficulty they could be kept clear. The windows of the houses and stores and roofs of houses were filled with men, women, and children. No such spectacle has ever been witnessed at any previous inauguration. The procession reached the Capitol about half-past 11 o'clock.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

A Dismal Day to Begin With.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The day dawned in striking contrast to the bright sunshine and warm atmosphere of yesterday. Dull clouds obscured the sun, and a disagreeable rain, which commenced falling during the night, somewhat disappointed the hopes, but in no respect dampened the ardor, of the many thousands who are here for the purpose of enjoying the grand scenes of the day, and of engaging in the important and interesting ceremonies.

The Way to the Capital Thronged.

At an early hour this morning the route along which the procession of escort is to pass was thronged with a multitude of people who availed themselves of every position presenting itself, in doorways and on balconies and porticoes, from which a view of the parade can be obtained. The long granite portico of the Treasury Department fronting on Thirteenth street was early occupied by those ambitious to secure a fine position for a bird's eye view.

The Throng Increases.

Later in the morning every window along the route was occupied by crowds of spectators, the majority of them being ladies. Flags and streamers and mottoes decorate the line of procession, and the general joy of the occasion is manifested in the elaborate preparations made everywhere in honor of the eventful day, and the hearty plaudits of the surging multitude.

Arrival of General Grant's Body Guard.

The first appearance of troops at headquarters this morning was Company K, of the 5th United States Cavalry, General Grant's body guard, under command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Mason. They were headed by their regimental band, and all well mounted and finely equipped. They drew up in line in front of headquarters.

Gen. Grant Reaches His Headquarters.

Shortly after 7 o'clock General Grant arrived in his carriage, a fine open phæton, accompanied by General Rawlins, of his staff, and immediately proceeded to his office, the cavalry band discoursing lively music on his arrival. General Grant was attired in citizen's dress.

A German Greeting to General Grant.

Directly after General Grant reached his office at headquarters to-day, the following cable telegram was placed on his table:—

"March 4, 1869.—To President Grant, Washington:—In honor of the man and the day. Three cheers for the President. Signed, members of the Berlin Exchange, Prussia.

"FRITZ MAYER."

The members of his staff had all arrived in advance of him.

The President and Vice-President Elect.

Vice President elect Colfax reached headquarters shortly after 10 o'clock, and went immediately into General Grant's office, and after a cordial greeting with the President-elect and the members of his staff, entered into conversation with the gentlemen present on ordinary topics.

In the meanwhile the troops and military organizations had commenced forming at the different points from which they were to join in the procession, and the crowds of spectators upon the streets became more and more dense, crowding every nook and corner, perching upon sign-boards, filling porticos and windows, and even house-tops, in the intensity of their anxiety to view the great parade.

The Jam About the Capitol.

While the procession was forming, and indeed, before daylight, the earliest of the many organizations who were to take part in it had reached the various points of rendezvous. An enormous crowd of pedestrians had pushed past the counter current setting towards the White House, and made their way nearly to the entrance of the Capitol. Lines of soldiers and policemen, however, were stationed a considerable distance from the various doors and approaches, and formed an impassable barrier to all except the comparatively few—about 2000—whose official position or acquaintance with the dispensing powers had procured them checks of admission.

In the Senate Chamber.

Before 10 o'clock the corridors and stairways of the Senate wing were literally jammed with a brilliant crowd, made up in much the larger proportion of ladies, whose bright spring toilettes indicated that they anticipated a change in the weather, or at least were determined to honor and adorn the occasion by their presence.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your suffrage having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear.

The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability, to the satisfaction of the people. On all the leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it desirable will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose; but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall, on all subjects, have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike, those opposed to as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution. The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years which preceding administrations have never had to deal with.

In meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person and property and free religious and political opinions in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice, and all laws to secure these ends will receive my best efforts for enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished, without material detriment to the debtor class or the country at large, must be provided for.

To protect the national honor, every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and it will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.

To this would be added a faithful collection of the revenue; a strict accountability to the treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in the expenditures in every department of the Government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with the ten States still in poverty from the effects of war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years age, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar we now pay for useless luxuries? Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box.

The precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the Far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, will meet the very contingency that is now upon us. Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach their riches, and it may be necessary, also, that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access, but this should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar to use now, and not before.

Whilst the question of specie payments is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country—those who from their age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence—have peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor.

A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political, and religious, can join in this common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid or specie payment resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and adhered to. Almitted determination to do is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing.

Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable, but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeavor to administer the laws in good faith, to collect the revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for, and economically disbursed.

I will to the best of my ability appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law abiding citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardised or the flag of our country floats.

I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land, the Indians, is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, Christianization, and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one towards another throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy Union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

Confirmation of Hon. John P. O'Neill as United States District Attorney.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 4—At a very early hour this morning the Senate (in night session) confirmed the Hon. John P. O'Neill as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The rules were suspended, in order that a vote might be taken, and the Senate's action sent immediately to the President for his approval. This special action of the Senate is a compliment to Mr. O'Neill for his able and faithful management of all affairs pertaining to his office as United States District Attorney.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate met at 10 A. M.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) reported a bill from the Committee on Appropriations, relative to the pay of the Sergeant-at-Arms for summoning witnesses, which was passed.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the resolutions relative to the claim of W. W. Corcoran, and agreed to the conference asked by the House.

At a few minutes after 10 o'clock the crowd in the galleries created so much noise that Mr. Trumbull appealed to the ladies and gentlemen to keep quiet, and told them that if they did not, the Senate would have to order the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries. This appeal and threat produced a temporary quiet.

Mr. Buckalew, chairman of the select committee appointed to investigate the charges of corrupt influences in connection with the impeachment trial, made an oral report to the effect that, so far as their investigation had gone, the committee had failed to find even the slightest grounds for imputing to any member of the Senate, or to any person connected with any Senator, the use of or subjection to any corrupt, illegitimate, or improper influence in connection with impeachment; to which he added the expression of his personal opinion that there never had been any real foundation for such imputation.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) from the committee of conference on the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Morton moved to take up the resolution in relation to the pay of Senators from the reconstructed States. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Drake, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the joint resolution granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln. Lost—yeas 23, nays 29.

Mr. Davis moved to take up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office bill. Lost—yeas 14, nays 25.

House of Representatives.

The House, after the close of the report of last night's proceedings, continued to sit until 5 20 A. M., and then took a recess until 10 A. M. The only matters of interest that occurred were a report from the conference committee on the disabilities bill, stating that the committee had failed to agree.

A resolution was reported by Mr. Raum, from the Committee on Mileage, to allow mileage for the last July session. Rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 106.

A report from the conference committee on the deficiency bill was agreed to.

A report from the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill was agreed to.

A conference committee was appointed on the Spanish and Cuban sympathy resolution; also on the House bill relative to the claim of W. W. Corcoran, and on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

A resolution was adopted forbidding the surrender to Mrs. General Lee of the Washington relics taken from the Arlington Mansion.

A bill was passed authorizing the Commissioner of the Land Office to transfer certain money for the relief of Wright Duryea.

No action was taken on the motion to reconsider the concurrent resolution as to the debates of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Coburn, the doors of the south wing of the Capitol were ordered to be thrown open to the public, a cordon of military being stationed around the Capitol to prevent access to it.

Mr. Spalding, rising to a personal explanation in reference to a remark of his the other day, as to items inserted in an appropriation bill by the chairman of the Committee on Appriation, Mr. Washburne, declared that he had no intention of impugning the conduct or motives of Mr. Washburne, as he was understood to have done, and nothing was further from his intention.

After the reassembling of the House, at 10 A. M., Mr. Coburn, from the committee of conference on the Supplementary Currency bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree.

On motion of Mr. Elliot (Mass.), the Senate joint resolution to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska was passed.

Mr. Kelsey moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the New York, New Foundland, and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable. The rules were not suspended.

On motion of Mr. Mallory, the Senate bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Williamette river in Oregon, at Portland, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on the Judiciary, leave was granted for making and having printed the reports of the majority and minority on affairs in Maryland; and like permission was given to Mr. Lawrence of Ohio on affairs in Delaware.

Mr. Spalding made the conference report on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

FROM CANADA.

A Call for Beecher.

MONTREAL, March 4.—The American Presbyterian Church has given a call to Henry Ward Beecher, offering him a salary equal to that which he receives in Brooklyn.

Emigrating and Immigrating.

While many Canadians are seeking to come back from the States, an Eastern township correspondent says he has never seen so many persons of the better educated and most enterprising English-speaking people of his section of the township emigrating, as are now leaving and preparing to leave for all parts of the Western States and the Pacific coast, and others would leave, but cannot find purchasers for their farms.

Railway communication is again open in all parts of this province.

Shooting Affray in Quebec.

QUEBEC, March 4.—An officer named Whittaker, of the 53d Regiment, was shot at the Quebec Skating Rink last night by a young lad named Chaloner for an alleged insult to the lad's sister. Two shots were fired, one taking effect in Whittaker's head, and from which he will die. Chaloner has been arrested.

—The sheriff in Glasgow has decided that an omnibus proprietor is not bound to carry a sweep or a baker in his working clothes.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Finale of Johnsonism.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Yesterday was the last day of the Presidency of Andrew Johnson. Elected Vice-President by the great party that carried the republic successfully through the trials and struggles incident to the most formidable rebellion known, and speedily elevated to the Presidency by the pistol of a Rebel assassin, he dishonored his inauguration as Vice-President and disgraced his country by uttering a drunken, incoherent farrago of nonsense before the official representatives of all civilized nations, while the gaze of mankind was fixed upon him, and signalized his accession to the Presidency by most intemperate denunciations of vengeful inflictions on the now prostrate Rebels—inflictions often imposed on the vanquished, but never gloated over in advance, nor boasted of, by victors who respect themselves or the opinions of mankind. His subsequent transition from "breathing out threatenings and slaughter" against the Rebel chiefs and insisting on his right to hang some of them in defiance of General Grant's parole, to complete identification with their views and interests, and the most sweeping condonation of their offenses, is characteristic of his selfish, passionate, capricious, headlong career. Throughout his Presidential service it is quite within the truth to say that he has done his best to earn the detestation of those who elected and the contemptuous plaudits of those who would much sooner have voted to hang him—who eagerly profited by the treason, but despised the traitor. Mr. Johnson will leave behind him in Washington the good-will of every man who exulted over the Rebel triumph at Bull Run and ardently longed for the triumphal entry of Lee's army into the capital; he will return to Tennessee escorted and cheered from city to city by those who wished success to the Rebellion, and shunned by nineteen-twentieths of all who wished that Rebellion overthrown. If he becomes a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, he will receive the votes of nearly all who would have killed him in 1862 if they could, and will be badly beaten by the votes of nearly all those who rejoiced over him as the one Tennessee Democrat whose soul was untainted by treason.

Mr. Johnson was closely followed in his apostacy by three United States Senators, and a little way by several others, whom a wholesome dread of their constituents soon returned to the path of loyalty and duty. We propose to speak here only of the fated three.

Mr. James Dixon was twice (in '45 and '47) chosen (from the Hartford district) a Representative of Connecticut in Congress, and has since been twice (in '56 and '62) elected by the Republicans to serve a full term of six years in the Senate. An amiable and courteous, rather than an earnest or strong man, Mr. Dixon owes much to his personal assiduity and tact in pushing his own fortunes; yet even he cannot doubt that few men ever received so much from a great and intellectual party who gave so little in return for it.

A Whig by education and conviction, he became a Republican through the force of circumstances, and had hardly secured his second term in the Senate when he was seen to falter by the way. In the Presidential canvass of 1864, though Connecticut was one of the most doubtful of the many hard-fought States, persistent efforts to induce him to raise his voice for Mr. Lincoln's reëlection were baffled; *heart* disease was (very properly) pleaded as his excuse for silence; he could not even be induced to affix his signature to the avowal—"I desire the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency." Of course, he sank naturally into the slough of Johnsonism, and has for two years past been in full affiliation with the sham Democracy, who gave him their votes last summer for a third term in the Senate, and are now running him in his old district for the House. And this is as it should be. Let him descend all the rounds of the ladder he ascended, and, having been run out of the Senate for his apostacy, let him be excluded from the House for the same reason. He will then be just where he started, save that he has got over to the wrong side of the fence, and will henceforth find his friends among those who throughout his better days were his enemies.

Mr. James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin began his career as a New York Democrat, and as such participated in the "Barnburner" revolt of 1848—impelled, we must conclude, rather by his affiliations than his convictions or his sympathies. When that revolt was quelled, he went back to his first love; supporting Barstow for Governor and Pierce for President. When the Republican party was organized, he stood aloof till late in '68, when he became satisfied that it was certain to triumph in Wisconsin any how. He thereupon went in, and had hardly been three months in the Republican party when he became its candidate for the United States Senate! Whether his ability or his assurance was the more influential therein, we cannot say: we only know that he had the address to be preferred to better men who had never cast an anti-Republican vote, and was duly elected. He stayed with us just long enough to secure his reelection—some six years and a half in all—for which he was rewarded with twelve years in the Senate. If any one can shave the wind closer than that, we should like to see him try. Able, adroit, and early schooled in the arts of the self-seeking politician, he has for years done his "level best" against the party which so honored and trusted him; and he figured in our late Presidential canvass as Chairman of the Seymour and Blair Democratic National Committee. He worked like a beaver, with tongue and pen, to defeat General Grant, and his labors were crowned with the largest Republican vote and the most sweeping Republican victory ever realized in Wisconsin. We believe the majority there would have been 20,000 had he remained faithful; it was swelled to 24,152 by the intensity of the popular detestation of Doolittle, his works and his ways. Being now out of a situation, we respectfully suggest to Mr. Doolittle the expediency of emigration. Wisconsin has had a surfeit of him; but this city—which has absorbed Jack Rogers, Sunset Cox, and ever so much more of the *débris* of past campaigns—can surely make room for one more. Let him come to New York, by all means, and take a fresh start!

Mr. Daniel S. Norton, of Minnesota, is not, unhappily, yet out of the Senate; but, though cash is not abundant on the upper Mississippi, we will warrant that his constituents would gladly pay him his full salary for the two unexpired years of his term if he could thereby be persuaded not to serve them any longer. Though he has not served out, he is thoroughly played out. Mr. Norton began life as a legislator in Minnesota, and soon distinguished himself as a bolter and engineer of bolts from the decisions of his Republican associates. His last bolt was organized in the winter of 1856-7—its object, his own election as U. S. Senator over the candidate regularly nominated by the majority—and his great experience in the bolting line enabled him to achieve its success. Thus he entered the Senate on the day of Mr. Lincoln's second inauguration; sliding easily and naturally into Johnsonism, wherein he has ever since wallowed. We cannot remember that he has once voted, on any question of principle, otherwise than as he well knew his constituents would not wish him to vote. Thus has he earned his salary for four eventful years: thus will he doubtless continue to earn it throughout the next two, in ostentatious defiance of the majority of over fifteen thousand just rolled up for General Grant. After to-day, he will be the only relic of Johnsonism, pure and simple, left in Congress, and will thus achieve a distinction to which neither his talents nor his principles entitle him. His votes will indicate the way his prototype in ungrateful treachery would vote, were any mischance to effect his return to the Senate.

Thus endeth the Johnson party!

More New State Geography—Peninsular Consolidations.

From the N. Y. Times.

The map-makers must be in an agony of suspense just now. Every month brings some new project of State union or State division. Texas has divided itself, and Tennessee threatens to do as much, while the three peninsulas of Delaware, Florida and Michigan are thinking both of dividing and of reuniting to States adjoining.

The Delaware project is the latest among proposed peninsular consolidations. It contemplates forming, as we understand, a new State, to include all the peninsula lying between Chesapeake Bay and the ocean, comprising all of Delaware, Eastern Maryland, and the two Virginia counties of Accomac and Northampton which tip the peninsula. The difficulties in effecting this consolidation are political, while its geographical proprieties are evident. Delaware, no doubt, would like to absorb the peninsular territory, which would bring her more than double and nearly treble her present domain; and the airs of superiority she would then give herself over poor little Rhode Island would be astonishing. Little Rhody might be forced in sheer self-defense to annex Connecticut or Massachusetts.

Meanwhile, two other peninsular projects are progressing rapidly. That is to say, the Wisconsin Senate has already given assent to the formation of a new peninsular State (to be called, probably, Superior or Ontonagon), out of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, while that of the Assembly, and of the Michigan Legislature, and then of Congress are said to be probable. In the Florida peninsula, progress is making to join the western part of the State to Alabama; and we would suggest that the best thing for the eastern part will be to return the compliment forthwith by joining itself to Georgia. In that way the internal brawls of the little State could be settled off-hand.

It may be suggested that Delaware could not do better than to join Maryland, taking the two odd counties of Virginia with her. But Delaware is one of the original thirteen States, and we must not lose their identity—though we have often divided off portions of them—nor even their names. We want "thirteen stripes" on our flag still—"not a stripe," as Webster said, "erased or polluted." So, as the mountain of Delaware cannot go to the Mahomet of Maryland, the Maryland Mahomet should go to the mountain—taking along with it, as we have said, the two trans-Chesapeake counties of Virginia, together with the disputed oyster-beds, and, if need be, ex-Governor Wise.

The War in New Zealand.

From the N. Y. Times.

According to the latest accounts from New Zealand, the British troops lost no time in making reprisals for the fearful massacre recently committed by the natives at Poverty Bay. Ever since the supposed suppression of the native rebellion some three or four years ago, it has been known that the Hau-Haus, a bloodthirsty and fanatical sect among the Maories, were still plotting against the lives of the frontier settlers; but, with culpable carelessness, the latter seem to have neglected every reasonable measure of precaution. When the English royal troops were withdrawn, with the exception of one regiment, the settlers took no measures to organize the militia which they had undertaken to raise, and the outbreak in November last seems to have taken them completely by surprise. The Hau-Hau leader commenced hostilities early in the month, compelled the colonial forces opposed to him to retreat, and, finally, with 400 men surprised a pah, or palisaded intrenchment, from which he repulsed nearly an equal number of Europeans and friendly natives, the assailants losing their commander, and with great difficulty rescuing his corpse from the tomahawks of the savages. Then came the Poverty Bay affair, in which nearly every white man, woman, and child in the settlement was put to death by a band of Hau-Haus, who rode into it in the dead of night, in many cases killing their helpless victims in bed. After this, the war seems to have been not unnaturally taken up by the colonial authorities in a spirit of extermination, as far, at least, as regarded the Hau-Haus, and preparations were made on the largest scale that the revenues of the colonists admitted of. Now, at length, their efforts appear to have been successful, and a decided victory has been achieved with inconsiderable loss—ninety Maories killed and wounded, with a loss of only three wounded Europeans. It is clear that in this case somewhat more generalship must have been exhibited by the British commander than has been customary in New Zealand wars. If the Maories had not been caught at a disadvantage, they would never have allowed their foes to gain such a bloodless victory. Behind intrenchments, they have more than once proved a match for fully their own number of British troops.

It is to be hoped that, while the whites, both British and colonial, will vigorously follow up their success against the Hau-Haus, or irreclaimable savages, they will do their best to abstain from needless or indiscriminate slaughter, and that, if possible, the great problem as to whether a race like the Maori can be saved from extinction in the face of advancing civilization may be solved in the affirmative. The English in New Zealand have much the same difficulties to deal with, though on a smaller scale, that we have on the Plains. It remains to be seen how far they will be successful in dealing with them.

General Grant's Views About His Cabinet.

From the N. Y. World.

We are constrained to say at least this in General Grant's favor: that he is a growing man, and evinces a rare capacity to improve by experience. Completely in the dark as the country is kept respecting the composition of the new Cabinet, it is evident enough, from the stiffness with which General Grant declines advices and repels intrusion, that he holds a very decided opinion of his right to the most perfect freedom of choice. He repulses all interference because he regards the selection of his confidential advisers as his own sole prerogative; as a thing which so peculiarly concerns him that he will brook not merely no outside dictation, but no outside counsel. All this shows that, within the last year, General Grant has been making a very commendable proficiency in his political education—at least upon this particular subject. About a year ago General Grant was one of the most active, and by all odds the most efficient man in the country in forcing upon President Johnson a member of the Cabinet whom he did not want. Had it not been for General Grant's unexpected tactics—tactics by which President Johnson was taken in and deceived—the President would have had no difficulty in getting rid of Stanton. General Grant's views at that time respecting the right of the President to be the sole judge whom he would have in his Cabinet, were very different from the views which he holds on that subject at present. Everybody recollects a remarkable letter which he wrote to President Johnson protesting against the removal of Stanton on the ground that the people demanded his retention. General Grant has surprisingly outgrown the idea that public opinion should be consulted and deferred to by the President in the choice of his confidential advisers.

General Grant's notions as to his exclusive rights in this matter are so high and strict that he will not even tolerate the advice of his friends; and yet he is the same man who, a year ago, aided in an effort to compel President Johnson to take a member of his Cabinet from the dictation of his enemies. In a letter which General Grant wrote to the President about the time that the question of veracity was raised between them, he explained his motives for accepting the office of Secretary of War *ad interim* in a manner which contrasts oddly enough with his present estimate of his own rights. He then wrote:—"From our conversation and my written protest of August 1, 1867, against the removal of Mr. Stanton, you must have known that my greatest objection to his removal was the fear that some one would be appointed in his stead who would, by opposition to the laws relating to the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relation to the Government, embarrass the army in the performance of the duties especially imposed upon it by the laws, and that it was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton." In the same letter he says that he urged the President to appoint Governor Cox, of Ohio, Secretary of War in Stanton's place. General Grant surely did not entertain, at that time, his present high notions about the right of the President to be the sole judge whom he would have in his Cabinet, or the impertinence of giving him advice on that subject. General Grant not only presumed to give to President Johnson a kind of advice which he permits nobody to give to him, but when the advice was not taken he accepted the office himself for the sole purpose of preventing the President making his own selection. Having thus bridged over the interval till the meeting of the Senate, General Grant, when the Senate was in session, actively co-operated with the President's enemies in thrusting back upon him a recusant member of the Cabinet, with whom he could have no official intercourse; with whom he was not even on speaking terms. It is very pleasing to witness the ripening influence of General Grant's election upon his political education! If his progress has been equally rapid on all other subjects, we shall not despair of finding him, on the whole, a tolerably satisfactory President.

The novel course which General Grant has been pursuing in relation to his Cabinet can easily be justified. It has an excellent tendency to educate his political party to just views of the independent authority of the President—a kind of education which the Republican party greatly needs. It is true that most of the party leaders do not take very kindly to the lesson; but if he perseveres, there is no telling what he may not accomplish in time. If he could have taken his pupils in hand at an earlier stage his success might not have been so slow; as it is a very trite observation how much more difficult it is to unlearn errors than to instil truth into minds that are not preoccupied. It is like the difference between writing upon a clean sheet of white paper and preparing a scrawled and blotted sheet for new writing. If General Grant's course is unusual, it must be remembered in extenuation, that the circumstances are unprecedented. An extraordinary disease requires an uncommon medicine. No President-elect, before General Grant, has been called to select a Cabinet in the face of a declared opposition to the rights of his office. The Constitution subjects him to no other restriction than the necessity of sending his appointments to the Senate for confirmation. But Congress has interposed with a law abridging his authority; and when the dignity of his office is thus dwarfed and its independence undermined, it is fitting and commendable that General Grant should reassert the Presidential prerogatives in a marked and peculiar way. As against the Republican party, the singular course of General Grant is entirely proper. That party strips the President of his rightful authority and makes him the mere vassal of its will. General Grant repels this assumption by taking a very high stand for Executive independence. He repudiates Republican advice, and will not allow that party even to know what he intends. He tells them, by his conduct, that the selection of his subordinates is his business, not theirs; that as they dispute his independence by their legislation, he means to place himself on the extreme boundary of his rights, and to repel, as a meddlesome impertinence, every sort of interference with the absolute freedom of his choice. The course which has excited so much comment is a natural and deserved rebuke of the Republican encroachments upon the independence of the Executive. If the Tenure-of-Office act had been repealed at the beginning of this session, General Grant would probably have responded to and reciprocated that mark of confidence by counselling with his party as all former Presidents have done. But, under the circumstances, he is fully justified in setting up an unusual claim to exemption from interference. The spirit of all that General Grant is doing is in marked hostility to the assumption of Congress to impose upon the President greater restraints in the exercise of the appointing power than are placed upon him by the Constitution. If he does not succeed in educating the Republican party to better views, he at least gives gratifying evidence of the improvement of his own.

Grab-All Massachusetts.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In 1859 Massachusetts received the principal of the debt due her by the United States for money advanced during the war of 1812-15. She was glad enough to get that, for her debtor refrained from bringing in a counter bill for damages occasioned by the use of blue lights by Massachusetts citizens for the benefit of the enemy during the war. The principal of this debt was obtained through the influence of that "arch-fiend" Jeff. Davis, and even after paying the lobby bills a handsome bonus was left for the treasury of the State, the receipt of which was acknowledged in full liquidation of the claim, principal and interest. Now, after a lapse of forty-seven years, Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, puts in a bill for the interest on the debt, which he claims to amount to the snug little plum of five million dollars. Besides all this, it appears that the claim has been transferred to some railroad corporation in Massachusetts, and, in short, is but another of those swindling railroad schemes and jobs to rob the public treasury which confer ineffable disgrace upon legislation in Washington. If the claim be persisted in, the following would be a good way to draft the bill:—

UNCLE SAM—To the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—DR.:—

To interest on money advanced for her own defense in 1812-15	$5,000,000
PER CONTRA—Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Uncle Sam—DR.:—	
To damage done American prestige and credit by the use of Massachusetts blue-lights to assist the enemy, and obstacles thrown in the way of a successful prosecution of the war by the Hartford Convention, in which movement Massachusetts cordially sympathized	20,000,000
Balance in favor of Uncle Samuel, less interest	$15,000,000

—which the aforesaid Commonwealth is expected to fork over to General Grant's Secretary of the Treasury, when that functionary shall be appointed.

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CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

11 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENS SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

12 9 wfmsmyr PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, SAFE-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

3 8] No. 434 RACE Street

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

ALSO, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

JOHNSON'S VALEDICTORY.

He Insists on a Parting Message to the American People—A Retrospective Glance—Congress Scolded.

How his Prerogatives Were Invaded

Yesterday President Johnson issued a final manifesto to the American people, in the shape of the following message:—

To the People of the United States:

The robe of office, by constitutional limitation, this day falls from my shoulders, to be immediately assumed by my successor. For him the forbearance and co-operation of the American people in all his efforts to administer the Government within the pale of the Federal Constitution are sincerely invoked. Without ambition to gratify, party ends to subserve, or personal quarrels to avenge at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the country, my earnest desire is to see the Constitution, as defined and limited by the fathers of the republic, again recognized and obeyed as the supreme law of the land, and the whole people, North, South, East and West, happy and prosperous under its wise provisions.

In surrendering the high office to which I was called four years ago, at a memorable and terrible crisis, it is my privilege, I trust, to say to the people of the United States a few parting words in vindication of an official course so ceaselessly assailed and aspersed by political leaders, to whose plans and wishes my policy to restore the Union has been obnoxious. In a period of difficulty and turmoil, almost without precedent in the history of any people, consequent upon the closing scenes of a great rebellion and the assassination of the then President, it was perhaps too much on my part to expect of devoted partisans, who rode on the waves of excitement, which at that time swept all before them, that degree of toleration and magnanimity which I sought to recommend and enforce, and which I believe in good time would have advanced us infinitely further on the road to permanent peace and prosperity than we have thus far attained. Doubtless, had I, at the commencement of my term of office, unhesitatingly lent its powers, or perverted them to purposes and plans outside of the Constitution, and become an instrument to schemes of confiscation and of general and oppressive disqualifications, I would have been hailed as all that was true, loyal, and discerning, as the reliable head of a party, whatever I might have been. As the Executive of the nation, unwilling, however, to accede to propositions of extremists, and bound to adhere at every personal hazard to my oath to defend the Constitution, I need not, perhaps, be surprised at having met the fate of others whose only rewards for upholding constitutional right and law have been the consciousness of having attempted to do their duty, and the calm and unprejudiced judgment of history. At the time a mysterious Providence assigned to me the office of President, I was, by the terms of the Constitution, the Commander-in-Chief of nearly a million of men under arms. One of my first acts was to disband and restore to the vocations of civil life this immense host, and to divest myself, so far as I could, of the unparalleled powers then incident to the office and the times.

Whether or not in this step I was right and how far deserving the approbation of the people, all can now, on reflection, judge, when reminded of the ruinous condition of public affairs that must have resulted from the continuance in the military service of such a vast number of men. The close of our domestic conflict found the army eager to distinguish itself in a new field, by an effort to punish European intervention in Mexico. By many it was believed and urged that, aside from the assumed justice of the proceeding, a foreign war, in which both sides would cheerfully unite to vindicate the honor of the national flag, and further illustrate the national prowess, would be the surest and speediest way of awakening national enthusiasm, reviving devotion to the Union, and occupying a force concerning which grave doubts existed as to its willingness, after four years of active campaigning, at once to return to the pursuits of peace. Whether these speculations were true or false, it will be conceded that they existed, and that the predilections of the army were, for the time being, in the direction indicated.

Taking advantage of this feeling, it would have been easy, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and with all the power and patronage of the Presidential office at my disposal, to turn the concentrated military strength of the nation against French interference in Mexico, and to inaugurate a movement which would have been received with favor by the military and a large portion of the people. It is proper in this connection that I should refer to the almost unlimited additional powers tendered to the Executive by the measures relating to civil rights and the Freedmen's Bureau. Contrary to most precedents in the experiences of public men, the powers thus placed within my grasp were declined as in violation of the Constitution, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and tending to aggravate rather than lessen the discords naturally resulting from our civil war.

With a large army and augmented authority, it would have been no difficult task to direct, at pleasure, the destinies of the Republic, and to make secure my continuance in the highest office known to our laws. Let the people whom I am addressing from the Presidential chair during the closing hours of a laborious term, consider how different would have been their present condition had I yielded to the dazzling temptation of foreign conquest, of personal aggrandizement, and the desire to wield additional power. Let them with justice consider that if I have not unduly magnified my office, the public burdens have not been increased by my acts, and other and perhaps thousands or tens of thousands of lives sacrificed to visions of false glory.

It cannot, therefore, be charged that my ambition has been of that ordinary or criminal kind which, to the detriment of the people's right and liberties, ever seeks to grasp more and unwarranted powers, and to accomplish its purposes panders, too often, to popular prejudices and party aims. What, then, have been the aspirations which guided me in my official acts? These acts need not at this time an elaborate explanation. They have been elsewhere comprehensively stated and fully discussed, and become a part of the nation's history. By them I am willing to be judged knowing that, however important, they at least show to the impartial mind that my sole ambition has been to restore the Union of the States, faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of my ability to preserve and protect and defend the Constitution.

I cannot be censured if my efforts have been impeded in the interest of party faction and if a policy which was intended to reassure and conciliate the people of both sections of the country was made the occasion of inflaming and dividing still farther those who were only recently in arms against each other, yet, as individuals and citizens, were sincerely desirous, as I shall believe, of burying all hostile feeling in the grave of the past. The bitter war was waged on the part of the Government to vindicate the Constitution and save the Union, and if I have erred in trying to bring about a more speedy and lasting peace, to banish heartburnings and enmities, and to prevent troubles in the South, which, retarding materially prosperity in that region, injuriously affected the whole country, I am quite content to rest my case with the more deliberate judgment of the people, and, as I have already intimated, with the distant future.

The war, all must remember, was a stupendous and deplorable mistake. Neither side understood the other, and had this simple fact and its conclusions been kept in view, all that was needed was accomplished by the acknowledgment of the terrible wrong and the expressed bitter feeling and earnest endeavor at atonement, shown and felt in the prompt ratification of constitutional amendments by the Southern States at the close of the war. Not accepting war as a confessed false step on the part of those who inaugurated it, was an error which now only time can cure, and which even at this late date we should endeavor to palliate. Experiencing, moreover, as all have done, the frightful cost of the arbitrament of the sword, let us in the future cling closer than ever to the Constitution as our only safeguard. It is to be hoped that not until the burdens now pressing upon us with such fearful weight are removed, will our people forget the lessons of the war; and that, remembering them, from whatever cause, peace between section and State may be perpetuated.

The history of late events in our country, as well as of the greatest governments of ancient and modern times, teaches that we have everything to fear from the departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the undue ascendancy of men allowed to assume power in what are considered special emergencies. Sylla, on becoming master of Rome, at once adopted measures to crush his enemies and consolidate the power of his party. He established military colonies throughout, and deprived of full Roman franchise the inhabitants of Italian towns who had approved his usurpation, confiscated their lands and gave them to his soldiers, and conferred citizenship upon a great number of slaves belonging to those who had proscribed him, thus creating at Rome a kind of body guard for his protection.

After having given Rome over to slaughter and tyranny, beyond all example, over those opposed to him and his legions, his terrible instrument of wrong, Sylla could not feel safe in laying down the ensign of power, so dreadfully abused, and in mingling freely with the familiars and friends of his myriad victims. The fear which he had inspired continued after his voluntary abdication; and even in retirement his will was law to a people who had permitted themselves to be enslaved. What but a subtle knowledge and conviction that the Roman people had become changed, discouraged, and utterly broken in spirit, could have induced this daring assumption? What but public indifference to consequences so terrible as to leave Rome open to every calamity which subsequently befel her, could have justified the conclusions of the dictator and tyrant in his startling experiment?

We find that, in the time which has since elapsed, human nature and exigencies in government have not greatly changed. Who, a few years past, in contemplating our future, could have supposed that, in a brief period of bitter experience, everything demanded in the name of military emergency or dictated by caprice, would come to be considered as mere matters of course? That conscription, confiscation, loss of personal liberty, the subjection of States to military rule and disfranchisement, with the extension of the right of suffrage, merely to accomplish party ends, would receive the passive submission, if not acquiescence, of the republic? It has been clearly demonstrated by recent occurrences that encroachments upon the Constitution cannot be prevented by the President alone, however devoted or determined he may be, and that unless the people interpose, there is no power under the Constitution to check a dominant majority of two-thirds in the Congress of the United States. An appeal to the nation, however, is attended with too much delay to meet an emergency; while, if left free to act, the people would correct in time such evils as might follow legislative usurpation.

There is danger that the same power which disregards the Constitution will deprive them of the right to change their rulers except by revolution. We have already seen the jurisdiction of the judiciary circumscribed when it was apprehended that the courts would decide against laws having for their sole object the supremacy of party, while the veto power lodged in the Executive by the Constitution for the interest and protection of the people, and exercised by Washington and his successors, has been rendered nugatory by a partisan majority of two-thirds in each branch of the national legislature. The Constitution evidently contemplates that when a bill is returned, with the President's objections, it will be calmly reconsidered by Congress. Such, however, has not been the practice under present party rule. It has become evident that men who pass a bill under partisan influence, are not likely, through patriotic motives, to admit their error, and thereby weaken their own organizations by solemnly confessing it under an official oath.

Pride of opinion, if nothing else, has intervened and prevented a calm and dispassionate reconsideration of a bill disapproved by the Executive. Much as I venerate the Constitution, it must be admitted that this condition of affairs has developed a defect which, under the aggressive tendency of the legislative department of the Government, may readily work its overthrow. It may, however, be remedied without disturbing the harmony of the instrument. The veto power is generally exercised upon constitutional grounds, and whenever it is so applied, and the bill returned with the Executive reasons for withholding his signature, it ought to be immediately certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision. If its constitutionality shall be declared by that tribunal, it should then become a law; but if the decision is otherwise, it should fail, without power in Congress to re-enact and make it valid. In cases in which the veto rests upon hasty and inconsiderate legislation, and in which no constitutional question is involved, it would not change the fundamental law, for in such case no permanent evil can be incorporated into the Federal system. It is obvious that, without such an amendment, the Government, as it existed under the Constitution prior to the Rebellion, may be wholly subverted or overthrown by a two-thirds majority in Congress. It is not, therefore, difficult to see how easily and how rapidly the people may lose—shall I not say have lost?—their liberties by an unchecked and uncontrollable majority in the law-making power, and when once deprived of their rights, how powerless they are to regain them!

Let us look for a moment to the history of the majority in Congress, which has acted in such utter disregard of the Constitution, while public attention has been carefully and constantly turned to the past and expiated sins of the South. The servants of the people in high places have boldly betrayed their trust, broken their oaths of observance to the Constitution, and undermined the very foundations of liberty, justice, and good government. When the Rebellion was being suppressed by the volunteered services of patriotic soldiers, amid the dangers of the battle-field, these men crept, without question, into place and power in the national council. After all danger had passed, when no armed foe remained, when a punished and repentant people bowed their heads to the flag, and renewed their allegiance to the Government of the United States, then it was that pretended patriots appeared before the nation and began to prate about the thousands of lives and millions of treasure sacrificed in the suppression of the Rebellion.

They have since persistently sought to inflame the prejudices engendered between the sections to retard the restoration of peace and harmony, and by every means to keep open and exposed to the poisonous breath of party passion the terrible wounds of a four years' war. They have prevented the return of peace and the restoration of the Union, in every way rendered delusive the purposes, promises, and pledges by which the army was marshalled, treason rebuked, and Rebellion crushed, and made the liberties of the people and the rights and powers of the President objects of constant attack. They have wrested from the President his constitutional power of supreme command of the army and navy. They have destroyed the strength and efficiency of the Executive Department by making subordinate officers independent of and able to defy their chief. They have attempted to place the President under the power of a bold, defiant, and treacherous Cabinet officer. They have robbed the Executive of the prerogative of pardon, rendered null and void acts of clemency granted to thousands of persons under the provisions of the Constitution, and committed gross usurpation by legislative attempts to exercise this power in favor of party adherents.

They have conspired to change the system of our government by preferring charges against the President in the form of articles of impeachment, and contemplating before hearing and trial that he should be placed in arrest, held in durance, and when it became their pleasure to pronounce his sentence, driven from place and power in disgrace. They have in time of peace increased the national debt by a reckless expenditure of the public moneys, and thus added to the burdens which already weigh upon the people. They have permitted the nation to suffer the evils of a deranged currency, to the enhancement in price of all the necessaries of life. They have maintained a large standing army for the enforcement of their measures of oppression. They have engaged in class legislation and built up and encouraged monopolies, that the few might be enriched at the expense of the many. They have failed to act upon important treaties, thereby endangering our present peaceful relations with foreign powers.

Their course of usurpation has not been limited to inroads upon the Executive Department. By unconstitutional and oppressive enactments the people of ten States of the Union have been reduced to a condition more intolerable than that from which the patriots of the Revolution rebelled. Millions of American citizens can now say of their oppressors, with more truth than our parents did of British tyrants, that they have forbidden the State governments to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended until their assent should be obtained; that they have refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only; that they have made judges dependent upon their will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

That they have erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance. That they have affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil powers, combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, quartered large bodies of armed troops among us, protected them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States, imposed taxes on us without our consent, deprived us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury, taken away our charters, excited domestic insurrection amongst us, abolished our most valuable laws, altered fundamentally the forms of our Government, suspended our own legislatures, and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

This catalogue of crimes, long as it is, is not yet complete. The Constitution vests the judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Encouraged by this promise of a refuge from tyranny, a citizen of the United States, who, by the order of a military commander, given under the sanction of a cruel and deliberate edict of Congress, had been denied the constitutional rights of liberty of conscience, freedom of the press and of speech, personal freedom from military arrest, of being held to answer for crime only on presentment and indictment, on trial by jury, of the writ of habeas corpus, and protection of civil and constitutional government—a citizen thus deeply wronged appeals to the Supreme Court for the protection guaranteed him by the organic law of the land. At once a fierce and excited majority, by the ruthless hand of legislative power, stripped the ermine from the judges, transferred the sword of justice to the general, and remanded the oppressed citizen to a degradation and bondage worse than death.

It will also be recorded as one of the marvels of the times, that a party claiming for itself a monopoly of consistency and patriotism, and boasting, too, of its unlimited sway, endeavored by a costly and deliberate trial to impeach one who defended the Constitution and the Union, not only throughout the war of the Rebellion, but during his whole term of office as Chief Magistrate, but at the same time could find no warrants or means at their command to bring to trial even the chief of the Rebellion. Indeed, the remarkable failures in his case were so often repeated that, for propriety sake, if for no other reason, it became at last necessary to extend to him an unconditional pardon. What more plainly than this illustrates the extremity of party management and inconsistency on the one hand, and of faction, vindictiveness, and intolerance on the other? Patriotism will hardly be encouraged, when in such a record it sees that its instant reward may be the most virulent party abuse and obloquy, if not attempted disgrace.

Instead of seeking to make treason odious, it would, in truth, seem to have been their purpose rather to make the defense of the Constitution and Union a crime, and to punish fidelity to an oath of office, if counter to party dictation, by all the means at their command. Happily for the peace of the country, the war has determined against the assumed power of the States to withdraw at pleasure from the Union. The institution of slavery also found its destruction in a rebellion commenced in its interests. It should be borne in mind, however, that the war neither impaired nor destroyed the Constitution; but, on the contrary, preserved its existence and made apparent its real power and enduring strength. All the rights granted to the States, or reserved to the people, therefore are intact. Among those rights is that of the people of each State to declare the qualifications of their own State electors.

It is now assumed that Congress can control this right, which can never be taken away from the States without impairing the fundamental principles of the Government itself. It is necessary to the existence of the States, as well as to the protection of the liberties of the people, for the right to select the electors in whom the political power of the State shall be lodged involves the right of the State to govern itself. When deprived of this prerogative, the States will have no power worth retaining. All will be gone, and they will be subjected to the arbitrary will of Congress. The Government will then be centralized, if not by the passage of laws, then by the adoption, through partisan influence, of an amendment directly in conflict with the original designs of the Constitution. This proves how necessary it is that the people should require the administration of the three great departments of the Government to be strictly within the limits of the Constitution. Their boundaries have been accurately defined, and neither should be allowed to trespass upon the other, nor, above all, to encroach on the reserved rights of the people and the States.

The troubles of the past four years will prove to the nation a blessing, if they produce so desirable a result. Upon those who became young men amid the sound of cannon and din of arms, and quietly returned to the farms, the factories, and the schools of the land, will principally devolve the solemn duty of perpetuating the Union of the States in defense of which hundreds of thousands of their comrades expired, and hundreds of millions of national obligations were incurred. A manly people will not neglect the training necessary to resist aggression, but they should be jealous lest their will be made subordinate to the military element. The need to encourage, in every legitimate way, a study of the Constitution for which the war was waged, and a knowledge of and a reverence for whose wise checks by those so soon to occupy the places filled by their seniors will be the only hope of preserving the republic. The young men of the nation, not yet under the control of party, must resist the tendency to centralization—an outgrowth of the great Rebellion—and be familiar with the fact that the country consists of united States, and that when the States surrendered certain great rights for the sake of a more perfect union, they retained rights as valuable and important as those which they relinquished for the Commonwealth.

This same old doctrine, far different from the teachings that led to the attempt to secede, and a kindred theory that States were taken out of the Union by the rash acts of conspirators that happened to dwell within their borders, must be received and advocated with the enthusiasm of early manhood, or the people will be ruled by combinations of the commercial centres who, plethoric from wealth, annually migrate to the capital of the nation to purchase special legislation. Until the representatives of the people in Congress more fully exhibit the diverse means and interests of the whole nation, and the laws cease to be made without full discussion at the behest of some party leader, there will never be a proper respect shown by the law-making power either to the judicial or executive branch of the Government. The generation just beginning to use the ballot box, it is believed, only need that their attention should be called to these considerations to indicate by their votes that they wish their representatives to observe all the restraints which the people, in adopting the Constitution, intended to impose upon party excess. Calmly viewing my administration of the Government, I feel that I, with a sense of accountability to God, having conscientiously endeavored to discharge my whole duty, have nothing to regret. Events have proved the correctness of the policy set forth in my first and subsequent messages. The woes which have followed the rejection of offered magnanimity and constitutional rule are known and deplored by the nation.

It is a matter of pride and gratification, in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift of a free people, to feel and know that in a long, arduous and eventful public life, my action has never been influenced by the desire for gain; and that I can, in all sincerity, inquire whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith? No responsibility for wars that have been waged or blood that has been shed rests upon me. My thoughts have been those of peace, and my effort has ever been to allay contentions among my countrymen. Forgetting the past, let us return to the first principles of the Government, and, unfurling the banner of our country, inscribe upon it, in ineffaceable characters, "the Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1869.

—A monkey in the Paris Garden of Plants got hold of the queue of one of Burlingame's mandarins, the other day, and made him howl with anguish.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	6 30	Moon Rises	9 05
Sun Sets	5 55	High Water	6 59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Jos. C. Grubb, E. A. Souder, George L. Buzby, George N. Allen, } Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Germania	Havre	New York	Feb. 13
Celia	London	New York	Feb. 17
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 19
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 19
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Feb. 20
FOR EUROPE.			
Main	New York	Bremen	Mar. 4
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 4
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 6
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 10
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 4
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 4
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Mar. 5
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 6
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 6
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Mar. 10
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 11
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Eliza McNeill, Small, Trinidad de Cuba, Workman & Co.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Irvine, Diggins, Matanzas, do
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig R. S. Hassell, Thomas, 11 days from Sagua, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Br. schr Belle Jones, 60 days from Palermo, with fruit and brimstone to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, 8 days from New York, with salt to order.
Schr Boxer, Davis, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Kosmos, Wierichs, hence, at Bremerhaven 13th ult.
Barque Schamyl, Snow, sailed from Marseilles 14th ult. for Messina.
Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 23d ult.
Brig Afton, Brown, sailed from Matanzas 20th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Morancy, Hill, sailed from Cardenas 19th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, sailed from Cardenas 20th ult. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, sailed from Bordeaux 12th ult. for New York—before reported sailed 6th.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, at St. Johns, P. R., 13th ult., for Delaware Breakwater.
Schr Sarah Thomas Arnold, from New London for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, hence, at New Orleans 16th ult.
Schr Mary E. Rankin, Hall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 1st inst.
Schr Wm. Carroll, hence, was going up to Richmond 2d inst.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 1st inst.

MISCELLANY.

Eight of the crew were saved by life boat, and the remaining four in their own boat, from the barque Royal Arch, from Philadelphia for Amsterdam, which was stranded near Veisent 14th ult.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No. 105 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 433 WALNUT Street, Penn Buildings.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.
PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123 000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828 450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18 200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.
Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.
F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding. 3 1

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.
A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—
23 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
8000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2300 Artillery Traces and Hames.
Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM L. BOGG, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
No. 128 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Feb. 24, 1869. 3 4 thm2w

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3}

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 1m*

PATENTS.—WIEDERSHEIM & CO., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS, 400 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, 460 7TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 2 18 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE
ARABIAN NIGHTS' GREAT COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
The Management have the pleasure of announcing an engagement with the beautiful and talented vocalist,
MISS JENNIE WADE,
From Steinway's & Irving's Hall, New York.
CARLETON,
The unequalled IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST who will appear in his Great Irish Specialties:—
THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER,
WHISTLING THIEF,
PAT McCANN, ETC. ETC.
PROFESSOR M. O'REARDON,
Pianist and Composer, from the Tammany Theatre, New York, where he has elicited the highest encomiums of the press, will introduce his great invention,
THE TUMBLERONICON,
Playing three distinct tunes at one and the same time.
SIGNOR CHARLES GARMIO,
The Great Comic Vocalist and Caricaturist, from the Alhambra, London, will appear in his Great Character Songs:—
UP IN A BALLOON,
AN ITALIAN GUINEA PIG BOY,
ROLLICKING RAMS, ETC. ETC
During the Evening will be exhibited
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' TABLEAUX,
Fifty in number, being the very finest and most beautiful paintings ever exhibited in this country, illustrated by an able lecturer.
The Entertainment will conclude each evening by a GRAND PRESENTATION OF ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE GIFTS TO THE AUDIENCE.
The Chickering Grand and Square Piano used upon this occasion is from Gould's Music Store, Chesnut street. 1 3 2
TICKETS ... FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS ... SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
(Can be secured six days in advance.)
Ticket Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MATINEE.
GRAND ARABIAN NIGHTS' MATINEE,
For the accommodation of families and persons at a distance,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 6, 1869,
Commencing at 2 o'clock,
TICKETS ... FIFTY CENTS
CHILDREN ... TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
MARSHALL & CO. ... PROPRIETORS
GEORGE GORDON ... DIRECTOR

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE FRENCH OPERA.
JAMES FISK, Jr. ... Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD ... Director and Manager
LAST NIGHT (BUT TWO) OF THE FRENCH OPERA.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 4,
LA BELLE HELENE,
Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by Offenbach.
MLLE. TOSTEE, MONS. AUJAC.
Mesdames Duclos, Rose, Mathilde, Thoier.
Messrs. Leduc, Lagriffoul, Duchesne, etc.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 5,
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO,
Opera Comique, in one act, by Offenbach.
Mlle. Irma, Messrs. Leduc and Francis, Mesdames Thoier, Rose, Mathilde, etc. etc.
AND
LES BAVARDS,
Opera Comique, in two acts, by Offenbach.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
Opera Bouffe, in four acts, by Offenbach.
MLLE. TOSTEE, M. AUJAC,
Messrs. Leduc, Lagriffoul, Duchesne, Mlle. Duclos, etc. etc.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 6,
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
MLLE. TOSTEE, MLLE. IRMA,
Messrs. Decre, Leduc, Duchesne, etc. etc.
Reserved Seats for any of the above performances can be had on and after Saturday, February 27, at BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy of Music.
SCALE OF PRICES:
ADMISSION ... ONE DOLLAR
No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats. [2 18
Family Circle ... Seventy-five Cents
Gallery ... Thirty Cents

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Fifth and Last Week of the SUSAN GALTON COMIC OPERA COMPANY.
THIS EVENING,
OFFENBACH'S GREATEST COMIC OPERA,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
with new and elegant scenery, painted by Charles Berger and John Welser.
New and splendid costumes.
Will shortly appear
C. D. HESS' GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY, from Crosby's Opera House, Chicago.
Seats can be secured six days in advance, at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut st., and at the Theatre.
Commencing MONDAY, March 8, for one week only,
BACHMAN'S & GARDNER'S GREAT DRAMATIC COMPANY, IN SENSATIONAL DRAMAS.
MONDAY, March 15,
HESS' BURLESQUE COMPANY.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 4,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
FOURTH NIGHT
of the Romantic Irish Drama, written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Williams by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE EMERALD RING.
Received on each representation by large and brilliant audiences, with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
Mike Macarty ... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Maggie Macarty ... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
PERFORMANCE EXTRAORDINARY,
FIRST WILLIAMS MATINEE.
In order to accommodate families and those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a grand daylight performance of THE EMERALD RING ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Each lady attending this performance will be presented with an Emerald Ring as a souvenir.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7:30.
MONDAY, and till further notice,
A. W. Young's Comedy of
A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.
Virginie de Merlot ... Mrs. JOHN DREW
Aided by the Full Company.
After which the Great Drama,
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
Louis del Franchi, Fabien del Franchi, } ... Barton Hill
Chateau-Renaud ... Mr. L. James
Emilie de Lesparre ... Miss Lizzie Price
Mad. del Franchi ... Mrs. Maeder
MONDAY—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS for a limited number of nights.
The great JAPS and the original ALL-RIGHT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—FOURTH GRAND CONCERT, AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, INAUGURATION DAY, THURSDAY March 4, at 8 P.M. Tickets at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
MADISON OBREY'S NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MONDAY, March 1, and every Night. [31*
Admission, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 18 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. 9 11 tf

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869.

The Last Words of Andy.

CONGRESS managed to restrain Andrew Johnson in many ways, but the inalienable right of an American citizen, even if he does happen to be President, to express his opinions upon every subject they could not take from him. "Opinions as are opinions," upon every possible occasion, have emanated from Andrew ever since he has attained to "the highest office in the gift of the people." He still retained the power to write messages and addresses, in spite of the usurpations of Congress, and he has enriched our political literature with some of the choicest specimens of official blackguardism that it contains. Johnson could not shake from his feet the dust of the White House without giving a parting kick at the "unconstitutional body hanging upon the verge of the Government" that has given him so much bother during the last four years, and accordingly he has issued a farewell address to the American people which ought to be filed away in the archives of the Government beside another farewell address by the first President, if only for the sake of the contrast. Andy dies game, that must be admitted. His parting benediction develops no new ideas, but it consists in a repetition of what he has said over and over again in his speeches, vetoes, and messages, about the usurpation of Congress, the inviolability of the Constitution, the beauties of his own policy and his own devoted patriotism. The address is an open attack on Congress and a covert attack on President Grant, for whom, with a ghastly show of good-will, he "sincerely" invokes the "forbearance and co-operation of the American people in all his efforts to administer the Government within the pale of the Federal Constitution." The example of Sylla is adduced, however, as a terrible example of the propensity of military men to tread under foot the liberties of the people, and the nation is warned to guard with unslumbering vigilance against any military usurpations. Being thus forewarned, it will of course be our own fault if Grant succeeds in making himself a despot.

The veto power, however, was Andrew Johnson's weak point, and his principal grievance against Congress is that by a two-thirds majority they were able to render this power of the Executive of non effect. That such a thing as this could be he considers as highly detrimental to the principles of constitutional liberty, and therefore "much as I venerate the Constitution," he observes, this condition of affairs shows a defect in that instrument that ought to be remedied. He therefore suggests an amendment to the Constitution providing that when a bill is returned with the Executive reasons for withholding his signature, it ought to be immediately certified to the Supreme Court for its decision. If its constitutionality should be declared by that tribunal, it should then become a law, and if the decision is otherwise, it should fall without power in Congress to reënact and make it valid. This is a peculiarly Johnsonish proposition, which will doubtless receive all the attention it deserves.

Mr. Johnson congratulates himself that upon retiring from the "most exalted position in the gift of a free people," he has been ever uninfluenced by a love of gain; that no responsibility for wars or bloodshed rests upon him; that his thoughts have been those of peace; and that his effort has been ever to allay contentions among his countrymen. In conclusion he beseeches that, "forgetting the past, let us return to the first principles of the Government, and unfurling the banner of our country, inscribe upon it, in ineffaceable characters 'The Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable;'" and so, wrapped in the folds of the American flag, and waving defiantly above his head the scroll of the Constitution,

Exit Andrew Johnson.

Enter Ulysses S. Grant

WE turn over a new leaf in our national history to-day, and it is to be hoped that we are about to begin a newer and a better era in our political life. There are two things for which we ought to be devoutly thankful—for the deliverance from Andrew Johnson and the accession of Grant to the Presidency; and if we mention Johnson first in this connection, it is because the sensations of pleasure at being once and forever rid of him are of a livelier description than the calm satisfaction which is experienced at the prospect of an honest, patriotic, and efficient administration of the Government for the next four years under his successor. Andrew Johnson will return to Tennessee, and may we never hear more of him until we are called upon to write his obituary.

President Grant takes his seat to-day in the Presidential chair under peculiarly favorable circumstances. The office of the Executive has been brought into contempt, and to him the people of the country look with confidence to raise it again to its proper dignity, and to make the White House something else than the headquarters of thieves and pardon-brokers. President Grant has never been in politics, and this is in many respects a signal advantage, as he is allied to no clique or faction; and as he has been elected in spite of rather than by the professional politicians, he can afford to go outside of the ranks of the party leaders to find competent men to assist him in carrying on the Government. Hitherto he has proved himself equal to any emergency: the war which wrecked so many reputations raised him a head and shoulders above all his contemporaries; and as the people looked to him in the darkest hour of our national existence to lead the armies of the Republic and crush the Rebellion which threatened its life, so they now look to him to vanquish the corrupt horde who consider the National Treasury a legitimate object for plunder, to break up the rings which have been formed for the purpose of defrauding the Government, and to institute radical reforms, which the maladministration of affairs during the last four years have rendered necessary.

Of the magnitude of the task before him President Grant is well aware, and he has clearly indicated thus early that he does not intend to be ruled or influenced by the political jobbers who fancy that the people will not "pulsate" except at their touch, and that the mere plea of party expediency will not induce him to swerve from his clear line of duty. The politicians like him now less than they ever did, but he commences his administration to-day with a firmer hold upon the regards of every honest man in the nation than he had when he was elected to the highest office in the gift of the people last November, and with public opinion to sustain him, he will be the strongest President we have had since Washington.

There is so much to be done, and it is in the power of the President to do so much for the weal or woe of the country, that it is impossible at this time to do more than express our hearty satisfaction at the change in the executive branch of the Government which has taken place to-day at the capital. We breathe freer, now that we have a President in whom we have just cause to place confidence, and whom we honor and admire no less for his personal character than for his eminent services. If we praise the coming man and expect much from him, it is because he has shown himself to be worthy of praise and capable of performing all that he undertakes to do.

The melancholy examples we have had of Vice-Presidents who have been called to the Presidency, and who have betrayed their trust, make it a matter of the first importance that the second office under the Government should be filled in a proper manner. Vice-President Colfax, throughout his political career, has shown himself to be an able, energetic, and patriotic statesman. As Speaker of the House of Representatives he has presided with dignity and impartiality, and as President of the Senate he will doubtless prove equally efficient and popular. If by any dispensation of Providence he should be called upon to fill a higher position than the one he at present occupies, there is every reason to believe that he will prove himself eminently worthy of the trust that has been reposed in him.

By the election of Grant and Colfax last November, the people of the United States indicated their desire for a reform in the administration of the Government which would give us peace and prosperity at home and make us respected abroad, and the events of to-day are the happy prologues to the consummation of their desires.

In Favor of Taxing All Species of Property.

IT will be noticed by every one who reads the published reports of the proceedings of the State Legislature, that an enormous number of bills are annually introduced to exempt the property of such and such a corporation from all State taxation. An examination of the pamphlet laws, as published after the termination of every session, will yet more increase the public astonishment at the immense extent of the property in our midst which is exempted from any share of the burdens of the State. It is estimated that in the city of Philadelphia alone there is over $40,000,000 worth of real estate which is a dead weight on the community. This includes all of the enormously rich churches and many exceedingly wealthy charitable institutions. We cannot but think that the whole plan of excluding a certain species of property from the payment of its just share of expenses towards the support of the community is an error. We know it may be said that it would be a grievous wrong to tax the house of God, and that it would be infamous to lay additional burdens on charities. This would be true if they were in need, or if absolute pecuniary embarrassment would result. But the additional expense would only serve as an additional incentive to contributors, and the most wealthy and most able to give would be induced to save the societies from the burden. As it is now, such churches as we have in Philadelphia are certainly quite competent to pay any fair rate of taxation for the protection accorded them. Cannot St. Mark's, Holy Trinity, and St. Clement's afford to pay their share to the State far better than the small property-owners who live under their shadows? It seems to us that it is the reverse of charity to thus exempt them, and make up the deficiency thus caused by laying the burden on the shoulders of the masses of the community. The fault is in the system. All property should be equally taxed, and the result would be that the corporations now excluded would suffer but the smallest inconvenience by paying their share. The tax on each would be but small, but in the aggregate it would tend to materially reduce the rate at which the remainder of the property of the Commonwealth has heretofore been assessed.

The United States District Attorneyship

A SPECIAL DESPATCH from Washington informs us that J. P. O'Neill, Esq., was confirmed this morning at one o'clock by the Senate as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The Senate also suspended the rules, so that their action might be sent to the President. The Senate during the session which has just expired refused to confirm the appointments of the late—happily late—President Johnson, preferring to let the offices remain vacant or be filled temporarily until after the inauguration of President Grant. Under these circumstances the confirmation of Mr. O'Neill is a personal compliment of the highest class, and it is a gratifying indorsement of his efficiency and ability as District Attorney. Mr. O'Neill made such an excellent officer during the time that he has held the District Attorneyship *ad interim*, that President Grant can well afford to allow him to remain where he is until he is sure that a better man is found for the position.

THE ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE embraced, according to what are regarded as the most reliable estimates, 106,539 persons last year, classified as follows:—

Heads of departments (political 38, non-political 159)	197
Sub-heads of departments and heads of branches	1,682
Clerks	14,596
Inferior officers (indoor 2457, outdoor 36,566)	39,023
Temporary officers (clerks 390, inferior 6)	396
Professional officers (superior 2263, inferior 1921)	4,184
Artisans and laborers	30,438
Women	780
Persons permanently but not wholly employed	15,243

The estimates for their salaries for the year 1868-69 reach £15,230,479, distributed as follows:

Public works and buildings	£1,266,782
Salaries and expenses of public departments	1,661,179
Law and justice	3,581,686
Education, science, and art	1,6?8,527
Colonial, consular, and other foreign services	486,277
Superannuations and gratuities	436,825
Miscellaneous, special, and temporary objects	131,756
Customs	1,0?4,653
Inland revenue	1,574,210
Post Office (including packet service)	3,448,584

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street. 1 30stuthsm

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1869. City Warrants registering to 12,000 paid on presentation. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer. 3 3 6t

"PRAY FOR ALL THAT ARE IN AUTHORITY."—Paul. Inaugural Union Prayer Meetings will be held March 4, 1869, at No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, 12 o'clock, noon; FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets at 4 o'clock, P. M.; PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and GREEN Streets, at 7½ o'clock P. M. 3 1t*

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, MARCH 1, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 11th instant. 3 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL Secretary.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer. 2 16

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Railway, Steamship, and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street. Steam and Water Gauges, Improved Safety Valves, and Low Water Indicators for preventing steam boiler explosions, and every variety of Engineer's supplies. 2 26 6t4p

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET. The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

THIS SPRING STRENGTHEN AND impart iron to the blood by the use of ELLIS' IRON BITTERS; tonic and palatable. For sale by druggists everywhere. 2 4 tuths

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It is built in such shape
That you don't have to straddle.
The man who propels it
Takes hold with his hands
Of two parallel bars,
And on the ground stands;
Puts his feet then in motion,
One after the other,
While the vehicle goes
Without any bother.
This funny machine
Has no painting or gilding;
It is useful to carry
Material for building—
Shingles and shavings,
Bricks, lime, and plaster—
And the lighter the load,
It can travel the faster.
It is better than *Bicycle*,
For it isn't so narrow,
And our *Wheel-ocipede*
We will call a *Wheelbarrow*!

Velocipeders, Wheelbarrowists, Pedestrians, and all other sorts and conditions of men and boys, are invited to continue their investigations of our mammoth stock of seasonable masculine raiment.

For the closing winter and the opening spring, we have the thick coat, the thin coat, the elegant Melton, the silk mixed, the steel-mixed, and, in a word, everything you want, and at such prices as will certainly please you.

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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1316 Beach street, above Hanover street. On Tuesday, March 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the northwesterly side of Beach street, 119 feet 4 inches northeast of Hanover street, No. 1316; the lot containing in front on Beach street 20 feet, and extending in depth on the northeast line 92 feet 2¼ inches, and on the southwest line 95 feet 7¾ inches, more or less. The house contains ten rooms, has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1310 Beach street. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 13 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Modern three-story brick residence, No. 556 North Sixteenth street, below Green street. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sixteenth street, 160 feet 5 inches south of Green street, No. 556; the lot containing in front on Sixteenth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 88 feet 10 inches to a 3-feet wide alley leading into Brandywine street, with the free use and privilege of said alley. The house has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, furnace, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $210.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4ths2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, Emerald street, above Dauphin street, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the westerly side of Emerald street, 72 feet north of Dauphin street, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Emerald street 12 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet, with the privilege of a 3 feet-wide alley. It has gas, bath, etc. Terms—$1800 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 4ths2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 21 S. Twentieth street, below Market street. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange all that three story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twentieth street, 217 feet 8 inches south of Market street, No. 21; the lot containing in front on Twentieth street 17 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth 79 feet. Has the gas introduced, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $42.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Two-story frame Store and Dwelling, No. 611 South Third street, below South street. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story frame store and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Third street, below South street, No. 611; containing in front on Third street 17 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $15.67.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 ths 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

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CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
3 3 10t Treasurer.

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WM. B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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5000 dozen 1½ inch Frame Pulleys, in lots, 36 cents per dozen.
3 4 inch Screws, to suit, 24 cents per gross.
3000 sets Shutter Hinges, complete in lots, 75 cents per set.
370 Single Iron Jack Planes, 75 cents each.
2000 dozen Butts, at less than manufacturers' prices.
2700 kegs Nails, $5 per keg, of the following brands:—
ANCHOR! JUNIATA!! DUNCANNON!!!
An large assortment of HARDWARE at very low prices. 3 2 tuths3mrp

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T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1869.

To those whose curiosity, or sense of the ridiculous, or interest in human nature is sufficient to overcome their sense of frosted toes and purpling noses, it has been intensely interesting to watch the heavy trains that have left the Jersey City depot lately, freighted with passengers for Washington. I pity these passengers, not so much for what they will endure in going to Washington, as for the worse things they will endure after they get there. Oh! the mud and the marble of which that city of magnificent distances is a compound! Perhaps, if I were an office seeker, or a Fifth avenue belle or a miscegenatrix, an invitation to the inauguration ball might console me for the miseries of which the capital has always remained to me the exponent. Well, to return to the passengers. Belles, beaux, brokers, bankers, bulls, bears, editors, reporters, correspondents, purveyors, teachers of dancing, modistes, and representatives from every department which figures in the conduct of city life, have conspired together to fill those cars. Sardines are a figure of speech, but the rhetoric I would employ on this occasion disdains the use of such figurative fish. None of the conductors on these lines are very aged, perhaps, but taking their memories for what they are worth, they have assured me that nothing like the present exodus was ever known in locomotive annals. I might almost say that no one is in town. How *opera bouffe* and Miss Kellogg are supported, I leave to Grau and Strakosch respectively to explain. The fashionable world has been decimated for a week past. Meanwhile nothing but "Cabinet" is talked by the two or three corner-loungers and deserted street-strollers that yet remain in the city. The *Evening Post* has given us a new Cabinet regularly every evening, and the claims of the three Stewarts who have been mentioned as likely to occupy a Cabinet seat are tirelessly canvassed. The reticence of General Grant is his amusement, and the speculations of some of the newspapers prove that obituaries of all the fools have not yet been written.

The prurient-prude case, in which an attempt is made to represent Charles Reade and 'Griffith Gaunt" in a naughty light, has been occupying the Supreme Court Chamber for the last week, without any definite conclusion having as yet been reached. The most piquant portion of the whole performance was to watch the expressions on the jurymen's faces while Mr. Vandenhoff and Professor Frobisher were reading the publication in question in court. Mr. Sweetzer, the "malignant critic" who wounded the novelist in his tenderest sensibilities, and increased the sale of "Jealousy" to several thousands above what it would otherwise have enjoyed, will have hard work to make fair judges believe that Mr. Reade is impure in the same sense that Algernon Charles Swinburne is. There be editors of your city who swear they can pounce upon sentences of Mr. Reade's novels which are no less objectionable than unmentionable passages in Petronius Arbiter, but if there be any such sentences (which I doubt), I have failed to see them, and there is not much written by Mr. Reade that I have not read. In dealing with the hot-blooded "Caroline Ryder," he handles language warmly, as the topic requires, but he does nothing more. So, at least, the Judge appears to think. A great deal of irrelevant evidence was produced on the trial, such as the status of Mrs. Henry Wood in the literary world. By the by, what an interesting opportunity this would be for the discussion of the standing of all *our* various grades of writers in that same world, commencing with Mrs. Paradise Southworth and sloping off with Dr. Tyng, Henry Ward Beecher and Sylvanus Cobb!

'Tis unblessed to be a witness against a Gotham thief, no matter how he may have maltreated and mauled you. Better to obey the Scriptural precept, and, if he has taken away your coat, let him have your cloak also. Yea, even though he has stolen the silver from your cupboard, call him back and offer him your last roll of greenbacks (supposing you to have had previous rolls), and then bid him go in peace, but *don't* appear against him in a witness box. You may do so with safety in Philadelphia, where something of the brotherly love may pervade the bosoms of thieves, but you can't do so here. You will most assuredly get your jaw smashed or your head broken if you attempt such a thing. The New York thief turns against his own flesh and blood if it attempt to "peach" upon him. If it feels tempted to "blow," I would advise it not to. That kind of "peach" is a blossom, which, if it "blow" in New York, is most untimely nipped.

The new fashion for gentlemen of making evening calls in full dress is being very generally adopted by young men who pretend to any figure at all in society. So that young bachelors, who were *au fait* in all the requirements of the gay world once, but grew prematurely *blase* and retired in disgust at thirty, are liable to be put out of countenance if they venture out of their retirement intent upon paying a quiet evening visit. Your dearest female friend, for whom you cherish the "purest platonism at bottom," will receive you with, at best, but disguised dismay, if you appear in anything else than the swallow-tailed coat and the regulation vest. You may talk like an angel, whose conversational brilliancy in the drawing room, however, I don't much believe in, but a frock coat will ruin you beyond redemption. The Secretaries of Legation, who butterfly uppertendom so dazzlingly, were among the first to obey this last behest of fashion, and all young New York is following in the wake.

When an actress thinks it necessary to fly to pen and paper to put herself right with the public, one of her best claims upon its attention seems to have been forfeited. If she cannot command admiration and esteem without their aid, she surely cannot with them. But the success of Miss Thompson with the *Herald* has bewitched other burlesque actresses, and accordingly little Miss Eliza Newton indites a note, with "please publish," to the editor of the *Herald*, complaining that its critic calls her a chicken-salad and champagne novice. Furthermore, she pats the abusive critic on the head by calling him gentlemanly and able, and propitiates him by insinuating that he wouldn't have spoken so had he known who she was! Now, in spite of Miss Eliza's having written this silly note, young New York will like her as much as ever if she will only behave better in the future. I don't myself know precisely what a chicken-salad and champagne novice is, but presume it bears a remote analogy to the oyster-supper criticisms of Miss Bateman, of Philadelphia memory.

The Cuban ladies are rabidly enthusiastic in their exertions on behalf of the patriot army. Their parlor, at the St. Julien Hotel, is the scene of many an interesting business meeting, and their secretaries are overburdened. In two days of dreadful weather some of these ladies collected nearly $1200. Mr. de Cordova, also, will shortly give a lecture whose proceeds are to be appropriated by these "Cuban sylphs."

Mr. Fisk is the worshipped impressario of the hour. He has now got within his clutch the Grand Opera House, Brougham's Theatre, the Waverle Theatre, Christine Nilsson, Fechter, Shakespeare, and *opera bouffe*—and he wants the Academy. What next? ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE IMMEDIATE convenience of small premiums is more attractive and useful in most cases than the payment of much higher rates (charged on the mutual plan), with no advantage other than a prospective and contingent return of a portion of the same in the shape of a dividend. Insure in "The American," and you are sure of a dividend on whatever plan you insure. If you insure on their stock plan, the dividend, will be paid *in advance.*

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

REOPENING OF CANAL NAVIGATION.—The Express Steamboat Company between Philadelphia and New York, W. P. Clyde & Co., Agents, will resume business on Monday, the 8th inst., the Delaware and Raritan Canal reopening on or about that date.

MELTON CLOTH CASSIMERE, and Nobby Scotch Spring Overcoats now ready at CHARLES STOKES & Co.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

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All prices up to $25.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

HIDER.—On the 2d instant, Mrs. ANN, wife of the late John Hider, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George L. Sharp, No. 524 Catharine street, on Friday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mutual Burying Ground.

KEYSER.—On the 2d instant, after a very short illness, PETER A. KEYSER, in the 64th year of his age.

The family, his male friends, and members of the Grand Lodge, A. Y. M.; of Pennsylvania; Franklin Lodge, No. 134, A. Y. M.; and Philadelphia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 169, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Green street, above Tulpehocken street, Germantown, on Friday afternoon next, the 5th instant, at 2½ o'clock. **

LAWRENCE.—On the 2d instant, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, SR., aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Radnor, Delaware county, on Friday morning, the 5th instant. To leave the house at 11 o'clock A. M. for the Great Valley Baptist Church.

MALSEED.—On Thursday morning, the 4th instant, MARY, widow of the late John Malseed, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 848 S. Second street, on Monday morning, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. ***

MASTERSON.—On the 2d instant, MARGARET E., wife of Peter J. Masterson, and daughter of the late James and Catherine May, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Second street, below York street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SCHOFIELD.—On Tuesday morning, March 2, Mrs. MARY B. SCHOFIELD, relict of the late Lane Schofield, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 257 S. Twelfth street, on Friday morning, March 5, at 10 o'clock.

WEST.—Suddenly, on the 3d instant, ALBERT, son of the late Richard and Maria West, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 325 Queen street, on Friday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock. **

WILLS.—This morning, after a lingering illness, in the 19th year of his age, EDWARD MARTON, son of Thomas Edward and Mary Louisa Wills.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. *

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

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ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

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FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4thstu E. S. EARLEY.

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STILTON CHEESE.
Just in Store, a New Invoice of
VERY FINE STILTON CHEESE.
ALSO,
Choice English Cheddar.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
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WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
"PASTRY,"
"PREMIUM,"
"RED STONE,"
AND
UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,
ALL [2 17 1m
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.
LANGLEY'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR
Again in the Market.
"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."
The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,
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BANNER MILLS FLOUR
OF
SAINT LOUIS.
We are the exclusive Agents in this city for these celebrated FLOURS, which we are selling to the trade at manufacturers' prices.
FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES.
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No. 248 NORTH BROAD STREET,
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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

FOR SALE.

AN OPENING FOR A GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE.—
A BODY OF LIMESTONE
fronting on the Plymouth Railroad (lately rebuilt), a branch of the Norristown Railroad, two miles from Conshohocken in the Plymouth lime region.
The breast of stone rises twenty to sixty feet above water level.
A quarry of the best stone for the Philadelphia market has just been opened, and there is one kiln on the premises.
From ten to twenty acres will be sold. For terms and particulars address
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WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The HANDSOME BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street, and GREY STONE DOUBLE RESIDENCE, No. 4119 PINE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
2 13stuth1m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING AT PRIVATE SALE, situated on Tioga street, third house west of Twentieth, north side, one-half square from Tioga station, Germantown Railroad. Lot 50 by 230 feet. Stable 22 by 25 feet. Apply on the premises, or to JONES WEBSTER,
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WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE Two of the handsomest Residences on Chesnut street; lots 100 feet front. WM. B. WEIR, No. 3936 CHESNUT Street. 3 4 6t*

TO RENT.

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The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,
Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS,
2 28 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.
Also,
OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24§ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT House, Coach House, Tenant House, and five acres of ground, handsomely laid out, two minutes walk from Duy's Lane Station, Germantown.
Apply to [2 23 12t*] J. ARMSTRONG.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.—FOR RENT, in a central location, on Arch street, a very desirable corner office, with sleeping room, etc.
Apply to RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
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TO RENT.—WHARVES ON WINDMILL ISLAND; east and west sides, and also on canal. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS,
2 26 6t* No. 226 S. FIFTH Street.

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PICTURE FRAMES,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
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JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE,
WILL OPEN FRESH INVOICES OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, CONSISTING OF
WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!!
520 yards plaid Nainsook, 12½c., cost to sold 18c.
Plaid and striped Swiss Muslins, 20, 25, 37½, to 45c.
Plain Nainsook, 18, 25, 31, 37½, 40 to 75c.
Beautiful 8-4 Sheer French Muslins, 80c. up.
Shirred Muslins, a bargain, 58c.
Tucked Muslins, Jaconet and Undressed Cambrics.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings 6¼c. up.
PIQUE! PIQUE! PIQUE! PIQUE!
2500 yards of that beautiful White Corded Pique, worth 50c. and selling at 31c.
Handsome Colored Figured Pique, beautiful designs, 42½c.
Figured White Pique, 20, 25, 35, 37½, 50, to $1·25.
Fine Corded Pique, 31, 50, 62½, 80, 90, to $1·25.
HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS AND LINENS.
Loom Table Linens, 37½, 50, 62½, 72½, 87½, $1·10.
6-4 Watson and Armstrong Bleached Table Damask, 75c.
8-4 Splendid Bleached Damask Table Linen 87½c.
Watson and Armstrong Damask Napkins, $1·50 per dozen.
9¾ yards wide heavy Linen Sheeting, $1·25, $1·50.
5-4 and 6-4 Pillow Case Linens, 50, 75, 87½, 95, $1·05.
Deep Red Bordered Fringed Towels, 12c. up.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
Ladies' Genuine Balbriggan Hose, Silk Emb., 75c.
Gents' Genuine Balbriggan Half Hose, silk embroidered, 50c. up.
Ladies' extra long English Hose 62½c., worth 75.
English Superfine Half Hose, best imported, 37½c.
Waterproof, direct from the mills best manufactured, $1·25. 1t

1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.
Men's Coatings, Ladies' Cloakings,
Fancy Cassimeres, Mixed Cloths,
Black Cloths, Plain Cloths,
Black Doeskins, Fancy Cloths,
Boys' Goods, Opera Cloths.
Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for
Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.
Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.
We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW LINEN DRESSES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last Steamer from Europe.

1869-COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!
Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.
Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.
Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Opened This Morning,
100 Pieces PURE CHENE MOHAIRS, for Suits, 38 cents.
100 Pieces ELEGANT CHENE MOHAIRS, for Suits, 38 cents.
CHENE MOHAIRS, for Suits, 38 cents, cost over 60 cents.
GREAT BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS.
Opened this morning 150 Pieces NEW STYLE CALICOES, at 12½ cents.
E. R. LEE,
3 4 thsa2t No. 43 N. EIGHTH St., Phila.

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FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREEN HOUSES AND FARMS.
BAUGH'S
RAW-BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.
It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Send your address and procure free, "Journal of the Farm."
BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue.
This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuthsam

MARCH 1, 1869.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
IN OPENING
THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
IN
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD,
DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DISPOSITION OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR BUSINESS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
This embraces not only the choicest productions of Lyons in the way of Novelties, but every article for service from the best quality and make of BEST SILKS to the most moderate priced that can be relied upon and recommended.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT
Will comprise all the Novelties of Paris as they appear in that Emporium of Style and Fashion. Here also will be found goods to suit the most moderate ideas.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.
This Department will be in charge of most competent persons, and with our facilities for manufacturing, and our intimate connections in Paris, we hope to make it an entire success. Promptitude and attention will be given to orders.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT
Will be found replete with all the desirable styles of this article. We shall offer at our opening the most elegant lot of INDIA SHAWLS yet offered in this city.

DRESS GOODS.
Every article used for Dresses, whether of French, English or German production, will be represented on the shelves of this Department. Also the best makes of American manufacture. It will be our aim to present for sale every style and quality, so to suit every taste and need.

LINGERIE.
This Department is intended to supply every article of Ladies' and Misses' Underwear. Also, Infants' and Children's Dresses, Wedding Outfits, etc. etc. A supply will always be found on hand, and orders will be taken for special wants.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
We have increased this Department in scope, and are prepared to supply all demands, from the most moderate priced to the finest article made, in every size and in all varieties.

LACE AND EMBROIDERIES
Will contain every Novelty of the seasons as they occur, including Collars, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Point and Brussels, Chemisettes, Sleeves, and a host of small articles too numerous to detail.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A full stock of Linens, Linen Sheetings, Table Damasks, Napkins, etc., of the most tried and approved manufactures, of Irish and French make, will always be found, together with all the requisite material for starting housekeeping, and also for replenishing.
N. B.—HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. wish emphatically to state that they intend to show at all times the Best Assorted Stock of Goods, but they are determined to sell them at as low prices as any house in this country. 2 27 6t

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CHARLES READE'S GREAT STORY.
PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.
THE GALAXY IS THE MOST
Elegantly Illustrated, Brilliant, Entertaining, and Attractive Magazine
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A SENTIMENTAL IDLER,
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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut.

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL OF THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Grand Opening of Spring Fashions MONDAY, March 1, 1869. For the better convenience of her patrons, MRS. M. A. BINDER has removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern store to the northwest corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. Brilliant novelties of special interest. Elegantly trimmed patterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies and Childrens' Dress, Sleeves, suits, Waists Paniers, and Childrens' Garments, Capes Coats, and Mantles, in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dressmakers and dealers, wholesale and retail Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. The finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price, $2·50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 2 27 tf

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coutil, Satine, and Jean Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·00 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram & Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.
Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.
Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of
"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."
Great variety of sizes; good quality at low cost.
Call and examine or send for samples.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 27 tfrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 tf

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1·25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The Lord Chamberlain's letter on the subject of theatrical costume has attracted a great deal of attention in France. The political papers, or *grands journaux*, especially those of the Opposition, are much struck by the amenity of the Chamberlain's language, and point to the form of his communication as a model which high functionaries in France would do well to follow. The unpolitical papers, or *petits journaux*, discuss the matter of the letter; and M. Théodore Grave, in the *Figaro*, regards the whole matter as a capital joke, and adds that from his intimate knowledge of the English character he can safely say that it will be so considered in England. "I do not believe," he says, "as a rule, in the sincerity of such protestations as these; but for a man who, like myself, knows the English character thoroughly, it is impossible to see in it anything more than a fantastic *eccentric* movement: the product of that old leaven of humoristic wit which belongs almost always to the fellow-countrymen of the celebrated Swift." England, continues M. de Grave, is the only country in which a man is allowed to bathe in public stark naked. At the seaside, in England, he has seen the British Triton in a state of absolute nudity, and at ten yards' distance "fair young girls, with chaste brows and with the bearing of Mignon, talking and looking on without seeming in the least disconcerted." He is of opinion, then, that as long as an actor takes care, in appearing on the English stage, to wear at least a pair of bathing drawers, there will be no danger of shocking the modesty of the gentlemen, or even of the ladies, in the audience department. As to the French origin of the indecency which is said to have invaded the English stage, he calls the attention of the Lord Chamberlain to the undeniable fact that this invasion was encouraged and aided by the British aristocracy. When Mdlle. Schneider visited London, "the elegant, the aristocratic public, lords and ladies, the Prince and Princess of Wales at their head, all hurried to applaud the slightly accentuated 'cascades' of the worthy spouse of Menelaus;" but "in spite of the transparency of the peplums, the scantiness of the tunics, no outcry was raised then."

—In the *Contemporary Review* the Rev. Dr. C. Merivale gives the result of his local observations with reference to the physical condition of the rural population. He believes that they are fast deteriorating in physique, and he is anxious to learn what the experience of others teaches on the subject. People in his parish sometimes live to a great age, but generally speaking the powers of life seem to be weaker. Their style of living has certainly not improved. In the course of twenty years nothing has changed for the better, except that tea and sugar are cheaper. Meat is dearer, and flour "has hardly fallen at all on the average." Milk, butter, and vegetables are more difficult to get than ever. Rent is a little higher than it used to be. The people have weak constitutions, and their children are also sickly, and although medical science prevents so many deaths among infants as used to occur, yet the babes only grow up to be still more enfeebled than their parents, and "engender a third generation more degenerate than ever." The point thus suggested will be new to many persons—namely, that very little is ultimately gained by the preservation of weakly infants. No doubt it seems a very hard theory to advance, and Dr. Merivale half apologizes for even mentioning it. "If I am obliged to say that, in my view, the saving and sustaining of weak and sickly life tends more to produce physical degeneracy among us than to avert it, I trust that I shall not be supposed for a moment to discourage or deprecate the efforts," etc. The author may raise up against him some female voices, but his facts and inferences are worth inquiring into.

—An action of a novel kind has been commenced in the Paris Tribunal of Commerce against MM. Wittersheim and Norbert Billiart, the proprietors of the *Journal Officiel*. The plaintiff in the action complains that the journal, to which he is a subscriber, is badly printed, on paper of inferior quality, that it is full of misprints, and is not punctually delivered. He is, in fact, altogether dissatisfied with the Government organ, and not only demands that the contract by which he became a subscriber be rescinded, but claims damages for the injury which he conceives the editors, printers, and publishers of the official journal have already done him. The principle which the irritated and apparently ill-used subscriber is endeavoring to establish is a very important one both to journalists and to the public, but especially to journalists. If it be held that to issue a paper full of misprints is an actionable offense, it will next be maintained that the editor of a newspaper must not publish absurd articles. More than that, his subscribers will perhaps fancy that they are entitled to call him to account for expressing opinions which do not happen to be theirs; and if a subscriber be allowed this right the next step will be to recognize it on the part of purchasers of single numbers. Some years ago a German musical critic, who was making the round of the Paris operatic theatres, went to hear *Der Freischütz* at the Académie, and was shocked to find that Weber's masterpiece was not played precisely as Weber had left it. In place of the spoken dialogue, recitatives by Berlioz had been introduced. Nothing, it is true, had been taken away from Weber, but a great deal had been added; and the German critic argued that the money he had paid to hear a work which had been advertised as Weber's *Der Freischütz* had really been obtained from him under false pretenses.

—The Oxford *Calendar* for 1869 has just been published. It appears, from comparing it with the *Calendar* of last year, that the numbers on the books have increased by 251, and that the increase in the matriculations during the past year has been 54. Christ Church has 30 members more than at the beginning of last year, Queen's 21, Lincoln 19, Brasenose 18, New College 17, while there are slight increases in most of the other colleges. There is no college in which there is any serious diminution of numbers. Of the halls, St. Alban Hall has increased by 20, and St. Mary Hall by 13. The number of unattached students is 36. It must be recollected that this class of students has only existed during the two past terms, so that, should the matriculations continue at the present rate, it may be expected that, three years hence, there will be a body of unattached students numbering from 150 to 180. This number will be as large as the most sanguine friends of the new system ventured to predict.

—Whatever difference of opinion may exist in Spain as to whether the works of art in the churches and cathedrals are the property of the Church or the State, there is at least one clergyman of the Church of England who can have no doubt as to whom the antiquities in English churches and cathedrals belong. The outrage which excited the indignation of many of the Canterbury pilgrims last week, and to which attention was called by a correspondent in the *Times* recently, has not been in the least exaggerated. The sarcophagus which for ages has been regarded as that of Queen Bertha, has not merely been made to serve as a resting-place for a coil of hot water pipes, but the lid of the coffin has been irremediably damaged by incisions made to receive the iron stanchions. What aggravates the outrage is its sheer wantonness; another arrangement of the pipes was perfectly easy.

—The cry for "liberty in Austria," which has so often been raised of late by the French press, is now being taken up by the Liberals of Berlin. One of their principal organs, the *Volkszeitung*, has a remarkable article on this subject. "In Vienna," it says, "there are numbers of laws which are so good in all respects that if we lived in better times we might import them bodily into Prussia as they are. It is strange, indeed, that we should now look for acts of progress where formerly all was retrograde. We want a law providing for the responsibility of ministers. The Austrian law on the subject might serve us for a model. We want the clergy to be prevented from forbidding the marriage of persons who have been divorced by the civil courts; in Austria this has been effectually done. We are still striving after the introduction of civil marriages, which has been promised, according to the constitution, for the last twenty years; we require schools free from the superintendence of the clergy. Austria has all this since last October, and her educational laws would be admirably adapted to our requirements, without any necessity for alteration. We have long been looking for a scheme for the reorganization of our public schools, and the proposals that have been made with this object have been so bad that we were glad they did not pass. In Austria an excellent scheme is already prepared, which when carried out will realize all we ever wished or hoped for. What is to become of our provincial organization Heaven only knows. One thing is certain, that we shall in vain strive to obtain a law so thoroughly good as that which in Austria is already in force."

OBITUARY.

Edward Jordon.

The mail from Jamaica brings the announcement of the death of the Hon. Edward Jordon, for many years past one of the most prominent and influential public men in the British West Indies, and whose career furnishes a notable illustration of the capabilities of the colored race. Edward Jordon was a quadroon. He was born in the year 1800, and in the days of his youth and early manhood suffered, in common with the whole of his class, from the social proscription and political disabilities to which the colored people were at that time subjected in all the West India Colonies of England. But having received a good education, and being of a sensitive nature, the "iron entered into his soul," and years before slavery was abolished in the Colonies he commenced a course of agitation with the view of obtaining for the free colored population the political rights which belonged to them as British subjects. Having succeeded in securing these, he immediately became a zealous advocate of emancipation, calling upon his enfranchised countrymen of the colored class to unite with the Anti-slavery party of England in bringing about the abolition of slavery. For certain expressions used in a newspaper of which he was editor, relative to the approaching doom of the accursed system, he was put on his trial for treason, with the certainty of being hanged if convicted; but the firmness of one man on the jury that sat on his trial saved his life. His reward, however, soon came. It was not long after this event that slavery received its death-blow in the British West Indies by the passing of the famous Emancipation act, about which time Jordon was elected a member of the Jamaica House of Assembly. Thenceforward he rose step by step, until he obtained the highest positions in the colony, having been successively member of the Privy Council, Prime Minister in the first Executive Committee under Sir Henry Barkly's administration, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Receiver-General, and, finally, Colonial Secretary. In acknowledgment of his talents and eminent services, the Queen, in the year 1854 made him a Commander of the Bath, the honor thus conferred on him being the first instance of a colored man being admitted into what may be called an order of nobility. He died on the 8th ult., and was buried the following day with great pomp, his remains being followed to the grave by a vast multitude of people, of all colors, nationalities, and creeds.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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5 29]

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

11]

GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats.

Samples seen at the office of

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,

No. 14 North FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

2 5 lm

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,

N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.

Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking,

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·55 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

410] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.... $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line: Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·35 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,

11] General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue

WILLIAM J. SEWELL

9 28 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent. Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425,000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w

Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.

A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, (Entrance on Greene; P. O. Box 811,) NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing, in quantities, the following kinds of ORDNANCE STORES, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:—

CARTRIDGES

For Spencer's carbine	...Cal.	50 and 52	Metallic primed.
For Ballard's do.	... "		
For Henry's do.	... "		
For Remington's do.	... "	44	
For Warner's do.	... "		
For Sharp's do.	... "	52	Linen.
For Starr's do.	... "	54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	"	54	Paper.
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	"	58	
Rifle musket cartridges, E ball	"	69 and 71	
U. S. musket cartridges, round	"	69	
U. S. musket cartridges, buck and ball	"	69	
Colt's pistol cartridges	"	44	
Colt's pistol cartridges	"	41	
Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal	"		
Burnside's carbine cartridges, metal	"	36	

Parrott and Hotchkiss projectiles for all calibres of cannon; round shot, shells, canister and spherical case, for all calibres. Also, fixed ammunition for the same.

Musket percussion caps from broken-up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. payable on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Twenty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Bidders will state explicitly the point or points where they will accept stores. Deliveries will only be made at the arsenals.

Samples can be seen at this office, or at any of the arsenals in the United States.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,

Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

3 1

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 21

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Executor's Sale—No 235 North Fifth Street. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, Etc. Etc.

On Friday morning,

March 5, at 10 o'clock will be sold at public sale, by catalogue, superior walnut and mahogany household furniture, comprising walnut parlor and mahogany dining-room and chamber furniture, fine French plate pier mirrors, two fine French clocks, velvet Brussels, and other carpets, china and glassware, cooking utensils, etc. 3 3 2t

Administrator's Sale—Estate of C Weldon, deceased. HORSES, CARRIAGES HEARSE SLEIGHS, HARNESS ROBES, BELLS, STABLE FIXTURES, ETC. ETC.

On Monday Morning,

March 8, at 10 o'clock, at the N. E. corner of Seventeenth and Vine streets, the entire stock, comprising 6 horses, 3 handsome close carriages, 2 Germantown wagons, 1 handsome hearse (glass), 3 sleighs, sleighbells, robes, blankets, 4 sets double harness, stable fixtures, etc. [3 4 2t

Assignee's Sale.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL IRON ARMOR AND SHIP BUILDING COMPANY," KAIGHN'S POINT, N. J.

On Tuesday Morning,

March 9, 1869, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the South ward of Camden, N. J., by order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, all the valuable real estate, wharves, marine railway, buildings, improvements, motive power, machinery, tools, fixtures unfinished machinery, boilers, timber, scrap-iron, personal property, and assets of the National Iron Armor and Ship Building Company, bankrupt. Catalogues now ready. 3 3 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning

March 5, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, etc. [2 27 5t

ALSO,

WHITE AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, Including 4-4 and 6-4 double imperial and contract white and fancy mattings. 1t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning, [3 2 6t

March 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

March 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [3 3 5t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

On Wednesday Morning, March 10,

At 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing full lines of fashionable spring styles of the well-known and favorite manufacture of Messrs. Devlin & Co., of New York.

Particulars hereafter. [3 2 7t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, LARGE MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, PLATED WARE, GAS FIXTURES, ETC

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior parlor chamber, dining-room and library furniture.

PIANO FORTE—One superior rosewood piano forte, made by H Hardman.

LARGE MIRRORS—2 pier mirrors, 110 by 28 inches. 2 do. 80 by 36 do. mantel mirror 56 by 50 do.

OIL PAINTINGS.—Also, a private collection of oil paintings and engravings.

SILVER WARE.—Also, an elegant silver tea service, eight pieces 3 2 2t

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—Also, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping.

GLADIOLI FLOWER ROOTS.—At 1 o'clock, one case of imported Gladioli flower roots.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE OF HIGH CLASS OIL PAINTINGS, the Private Collection of B. H. GRATZ, Esq.

Mr. GRATZ, being about to visit Europe, has instructed us to sell at public sale his entire collection of high-class Paintings, by distinguished European and American artists.

The sale will take place on Thursday Evening,

March 11, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 1231 CHESNUT Street.

Catalogues will be ready, and the Paintings open for exhibition, on Monday, the 8th inst.

Mr. GRATZ'S RESIDENCE No. 1206 Walnut street.

Also. elegant COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Chestnut Hill, together with the elegant Furniture, will also be sold; of which due notice will be given. [3 2

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARD.—The undersigned will give particular attention to Sales at Dwellings of parties removing. Having no place for storage of furniture, it will be to my interest to make clean sales. Other consignments of Merchandise respectfully solicited. 3 3

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 2 29

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

March 8, at 10 o'clock. Also, ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 3 4 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY DEPARTMENT,
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
February 26, 1869.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., the 15th day of March, 1869, for furnishing this Department with FORTY (40) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, on or before the 15th of April, 1869.

The horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The foregoing specifications will be rigidly adhered to.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid and certified to by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or other public officer, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

BAY T. GORDON,
Second Lieutenant 8th U. S. Cavalry,
3 3 10t Acting A. Q. M.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the City Controller to Sign a Certain Warrant.

Whereas, The contract entered into between the City of Philadelphia and James Rorke for the building of a school-house on the west side of Nineteenth street, north of Chesnut street, has been lost or mislaid, the said building has been completed and is now in use by the city of Philadelphia, and the payment of the last instalment being withheld by reason of the City Controller refusing to countersign the warrant because the contract is not in the possession of the said City Controller, and cannot be found; therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be requested to countersign the warrant for said last instalment drawn by the Board of Controllers of Public Schools, said warrant being No. 6, and for the sum of eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-five cents ($8736 35)

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 4 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *La Belle Helene* will be performed this evening, with Mad'lle Tostee and Messrs. Aujac, Leduc, Lagriffoul, and Duchesne in the cast.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in Brougham's Irish drama of *The Emerald Ring*.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *A Victim of Circumstances* and the *Corsican Brothers* will be performed this evening.

On Monday, *Much Ado About Nothing*.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in Offenbach's opera of *Robinson Crusoe*. On Friday evening Miss Susan Galton will have a farewell benefit.

On Monday Bachman & Gardiner's dramatic company will appear.

AT THE AMERICAN the Japanese will appear this evening.

MR. MADISON OBREY will give an interesting musical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT will open this evening at Concert Hall. This entertainment consists of fifty beautiful tableaux, in addition to which Miss Jennie Wade, vocalist, Carleton, the Irish comedian, Professor O'Rearden, the performer on the "Tumbleronicon," Signor Charles Garmio comic vocalist and caricaturist, will appear. This will make an attractive variety, which cannot fail to please. One hundred handsome gifts will be distributed to the audience this evening and at ensuing performances.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, JR.

The Doomed Man in His Cell.

No event in this world, if the words of the old saw be true, is of more importance than a "nine days' wonder." The discovery of the brutal murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill thrilled the city with horror; and the excitement which ensued upon the arrest and subsequent trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr., her son in-law, upon the charge of being the perpetrator of the foul deed, was intense and long continued. With his conviction people ceased to talk or think about the affair, and the anticipated refusal of the lower court to grant a new trial, and of the upper one to grant a writ of error, caused but a momentary recurrence of the matter to the public mind. The doomed man, shorn of any further interest, has been permitted to remain in his cell, an object simply of curiosity, sometimes of commiseration, to the prison visitor. Notwithstanding, however, that both he and the crime for which he was convicted have sunk into a sort of semi-oblivion, some information relating to his prison life, his preparations for his entrance into another world, and his ideas concerning the result of his trial, cannot fail to prove interesting.

By a visit made yesterday afternoon to Moyamensing Prison, during which we were afforded the opportunity of entering Twitchell's cell and talking with him, the following points, the publication of which can do no harm, were gathered. The main object of seeking the interview with the condemned was to ascertain from personal observation how Twitchell bears himself in view of his impending doom; his mental and physical condition; how he occupies his time; his ideas regarding his immediate future; what signs of contrition he displays, and to listen to anything he might have to say regarding the crime for which he is sentenced to death.

He is confined in one of the cells of the third or upper row of the northern corridor of the jail. Thither we were conducted by one of the prison officials. Before we entered we heard the sound of solemn psalmody to a familiar tune. The prisoner, in company with his spiritual adviser, the Rev. George Bringhurst, was devoutly engaged in singing the hymn "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." His voice, his manner, his very look, betokened sincerity: he was evidently earnest in his devotions.

It appeared, on inquiry, that Mr. Bringhurst spends two hours every afternoon ministering to the spiritual wants of Twitchell, and has done so from the day of the prisoner's conviction.

The latter apparently takes the deepest interest in the religious exercises conducted by his faithful spiritual attendant, and joins in the singing of hymns and offers extempore prayers with pious fervor.

We did not enter the cell until the sound of the singing had died away, and then it was that we noticed the devout air of Twitchell, which we have already described.

Mr. Bringhurst at once introduced us to the condemned. The latter rose from his seat, and after a hearty shake of the hand extended a cordial welcome in a frank, free, off-hand, and cheerful manner. Seats were then taken, and after a quick scrutiny of the countenance of Twitchell, we opened the conversation. As has frequently been said by those who attempted to describe the personal appearance, and especially the physiognomy, of Twitchell during the progress of his trial, he looks far from the murderer. His face is one of intelligence, rather than ignorance; of openness, rather than treachery; of kindness, good humor, and geniality. He was dressed with scrupulous neatness, and looked altogether as though he was just prepared to attend church or an evening party. His skin was clear and transparent; his hair nicely adjusted, and his eye bright and expressive. His manner was cordial, though calm and self-possessed. Making some remark in relation to the visits of the Rev. Mr. Bringhurst, Twitchell assured us that the two hours he daily spent with that gentleman greatly benefited him in two ways; they rendered lighter the depression of confinement, and were of real advantage to his soul. In reply to other questions he said that his health continued good, although he thought he had lost flesh since his confinement. He generally retired to rest about nine o'clock, and rose about seven in the morning. He sleeps as soundly as could be expected without having the benefit of any exercise, and his appetite continued good.

Referring then to his trial, we asked him if he was satisfied with the way in which his defense had been conducted. He answered that he thought his counsel had done all they could for him under the circumstances, and he believed his conviction was the result of the popular prejudice existing at the time against him and his wife.

The conversation then turned on circumstantial evidence, and Twitchell, referring to its uncertainty, related an incident of his being accused when a boy of stealing a bottle of essence. He could not at the time prove his innocence, and he was not righted in the matter until some years after, when the bottle was found accidentally by the young lady who charged him with the theft, where she had placed it unthinkingly herself.

Touching his wife's speedy acquittal, he said:—"I was much gratified when I heard of it, but was also very much surprised, as I thought the popular prejudice existing against both her and myself would convict her also." He then said that he received frequent visits from Mrs. Twitchell, and that she still hoped for his reprieve.

We then asked him if he had any theory of his own to account for the mysterious murder of his mother-in-law, or held any suspicions as to who the real murderer was.

He replied, "I have no theory that I would feel justified in making public. I have my suspicions in certain quarters, but think it best to keep them to myself, for the present at least. I know that I was in bed and asleep at the time, and did not wake until Camilla (his wife) shook me. When I went down stairs I was engaged in wiping the blood from the body, and never thought for one moment of being suspected as the murderer."

Upon questioning him about any expectation he might have of his sentence being commuted, he answered:—"The trial being so complete, and the Court, after so long a deliberation, refusing to grant a new one, and the Supreme Court refusing to grant a writ of error, all combine to make me give up all hope that the Governor will interfere in the matter, and I have made up my mind to suffer the penalty of the sentence I have received." After pausing for a few moments, he resumed, saying:—"If I am to suffer death, I will be perfectly resigned to it, as I will feel that the afflictions put upon me will be intended for some good, though unseen purpose. I feel confident that my innocence will be fully proved some time or other, but it may be years after I am gone."

As he uttered these last words the jailor, who had been in waiting all the time, intimated that the interview must end. We rose, as did Twitchell. Thanking us for the interest we had manifested in visiting him, with a warm shake of the hand he bade us good-bye.

FOR PUBLIC SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, Furniture, Machinery, Horses and Carriages, etc. etc., next week, by order of Executors, Assignees, Administrators, Orphans' Court, Masters, and others, see Thomas & Sons' advertisements and catalogues.

THE KIDNAPPING.

The Resignation of the Force of the Eighteenth Police District—The Statement of Alderman Frank Devitt—The Release of Policemen Hussey and Irons.

Yesterday we detailed at length the kidnapping of two of the Republican policemen of the Eighteenth district on Tuesday afternoon and night, and of their being taken before Alderman Devitt, of the Third ward, and committed to prison without the knowledge of their friends. We publish the following additional facts About three o'clock yesterday afternoon James Milligan, Esq., a resident of the Eighteenth ward, and the owner of a vast amount of real estate, appeared before Alderman Devitt and presented deeds of property valued at nearly one hundred thousand dollars. After being duly sworn he was accepted bail for Policeman Hussey, who was thereupon discharged. Mr. Milligan again called at the office of the magistrate and entered security for Policeman Irons. Both being released, they reported at their station and complained bitterly of the treatment which they, acting as the guardians of the property of the citizens and the protectors of the peace of the city, had received.

There the force of the district, headed by Lieutenant Murray, then agreed to tender their resignations to the Mayor of the city, believing that they had no one to protect them in the discharge of their duties. Accordingly this morning Lieut. Murray, with thirteen men, reported to Mayor Fox and gave up their stars and buttons, which were accepted.

William Boyce, the prosecutor in the case against them, in company with Alderman Devitt, were also in the Mayor's office. Policemen Hussey and Irons took Boyce into custody, and marched him out of the place. It is said they had a warrant for so doing, but where he was taken we could not learn.

After the reception of the Lieutenants' reports, Mayor Fox invited Alderman Devitt into his private office, and then sent for the representatives of the various papers, who he was desirous should place before the public the statement of Alderman Devitt, and also the part which he (Mayor Fox) had taken in the matter.

District Attorney Sheppard was also sent for, and all parties being on hand, the Mayor stated the object of the meeting, and requested the Alderman to state the facts of the case as they had come to his knowledge.

He said:—At 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning William Boyce and some friends came to my office, and Boyce made a statement that he would like to get a warrant for a couple of officers, and mentioned their names; they were policemen Thomas Hussey and Andrew B. Irons; I swore him and he told me that he with a party of his friends were in a tavern at Brabant and Ann streets, drinking there quietly with the proprietor; they might have been making a little noise; it seemed that a man who lived in another part of the dwelling told these officers that the crowd was quarrelling; they came in, and then the proprietor of the tavern and the party were drinking; Boyce was standing at the end of the bar, with his hands in his pocket; Irons pulled out a blackjack and beat him around the head; Boyce has plasters along the front and back of his head; they took him and some of the others to the station and locked them up; Boyce made the oath before me; I issued a warrant about 12 o'clock in the day time; Irons was brought before me about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon by my constable, Francis Riley; both officers were included in the same warrant; Hussey was arrested about nine o'clock at night and brought before me about twenty minutes after ten o'clock; Irons was in citizen's clothes, and Hussey was in full uniform, mace and all; when the case of Irons was heard Boyce was there with three or four witnesses; the others did not testify; the charge was assault and battery with intent to kill; after Boyce testified, Irons said it made no difference, and he did not want to hear the others; I bound him over in $1500 bail, in default of which he was committed; I then made out a separate warrant for Hussey and gave it to Boyce, with instructions to give it to a constable of the Twenty-fifth ward, who should bring him down as soon as he got him; Boyce also appeared before me in Hussey's case; when he was bound over he said he supposed he would have to go to prison, and I said go down to the Second District Station and maybe the Lieutenant will let you stay there; he said, never mind, and went to prison; I bound them both over in $1500 each; I never increased the bail to $3000; I had better sense, because I knew I would be doing wrong and make myself amenable to the law; next morning, about 9 o'clock, Policeman Crummey and two or three others came to my office and wanted to go security; Crummey asked me if he could go security; I said yes, if he was a freeholder and if he would qualify to it; he said yes he was; I then raised the desk and took out the book; he said he would affirm, and I said I would not take him without he "swore;" I did not ask him why he wouldn't "swear," but thought that no police officer had conscientious scruples on that subject; I did not ask him if he had any scruples; he pulled out a deed; the property was assessed at $2500; he said he wanted to go security for Hussey; I got a bail piece, and was going to take him; I wanted him to sign it, and he said he would sign anything; one of the others wanted a transcript, and I said certainly, gentlemen, and was reaching for a form, when one of them said, never mind, we do not want it; after a little they said they would take it, when I said I have got to go to Court, and you will have to wait until I come back; I had several cases to return to Court; I returned to my office about 11 o'clock; I met the same party at Sixth and Chesnut streets, and told them to come to my office and get the transcript; they said no, we are going to take out a writ of habeas corpus; in the afternoon Mr. James Milligan appeared before me and went bail for Hussey; he produced two or three deeds, and I made out a discharge; subsequently he went security for Irons; the bail was $1500, and I never heard of $3000 until I saw it in the papers.

Mr. Sheppard was then called upon to state the result of the interview between him and Mayor Fox. The District Attorney said that an alderman had a perfect right to demand, when a party appeared to enter security, the production of the deeds. If the amount was a vexatious or oppressive one, that was another matter; for that the alderman could be indicted for misdemeanor in office. If he absented himself from his office or purposely avoided parties desiring to enter security, that was also an indictable offense against him. If the bail had been fixed at $3000, he (the District Attorney) was inclined to think that it was excessive. But the Alderman heard the testimony, and it was at his discretion to name the amount. The only redress in the case he conceived to be in the shape of a writ of habeas corpus, which could be heard in court. Mr. Sheppard disclaimed being the official adviser of the Mayor or Sheriff, and he believed that the friends of the party aggrieved should have brought the matter before the judges in a legal shape.

The interview then ended with the Mayor remarking that, as Mr. Boyce had instituted criminal proceedings against the policemen, he would not allow the complaint preferred by Boyce against them to be heard before the Police Court. His Honor also stated that neither of the incarcerated policemen had as yet spoken of the matter to him, but that his knowledge of it had been derived from the information given by Lieutenant Murray.

This last-named gentleman, in conversation this morning, asserted that on Tuesday night, and only a few minutes prior to the arrest of Hussey, Chief Mulholland was conversing with him (Hussey), and told him, in reply to a question, that if an attempt was made to arrest him on a warrant, his duty was to comply.

THE REPEAL OF THE SALT BILL.—Mayor Fox has issued the following call, which explains itself:—

"By virtue of authority conferred upon the Mayor by the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled 'A further supplement to an Act,' entitled 'An Act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia,' passed the second day of February, A. D. 1854, a special meeting of Select and Common Councils is hereby called to be held at 4 o'clock P. M., on Saturdry, March 6th, A. D. 1869, to take into consideration matters affecting the street contractors, and the subject of cleansing the streets of the city; and also, to reconsider the ordinance passed by Select and Common Councils, entitled 'An Ordinance to grant a certain privilege to the Germantown Passenger Railway Company,' which has been transmitted to the Mayor for his approval, which said ordinance he does not approve. Very respectfully, DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia."

DEATH OF A SISTER OF EDWIN FORREST.—The eldest sister of Edwin Forrest, Esq., the eminent tragedian, died yesterday of paralysis at the residence of her brother, Broad and Master streets.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Larceny of Flour—Stole a Ham—Cruelty to Animals—An Ungrateful Son—Carrying off a Hawser—Reckless Driving—Owner Wanted.

—John Wilson went to Frankford on Tuesday and bought fifteen barrels of flour at a mill, to be delivered at Second and Dickerson streets. The articles were taken there, but were not paid for on delivery, Wilson promising to call the next day and settle. Wilson then hired a wagon and attempted to sell the flour on the street, but failed. He then shifted it from one warehouse to another, until he effected a sale of five barrels at a store at Twenty-second and Christian streets. Those to whom it belonged commenced a search, and recovered the ten barrels and secured Wilson, who was committed by Alderman Dallas for trial.

—Charles Jeffries, colored, yesterday entered the William Penn Hotel, Thirty-eighth and Market streets, and stole a ham. He was captured, and after a hearing before Alderman Maule, was sent to prison.

—Peter Burns, aged twenty-seven years, was arrested by Policeman Watermeyer, at Twentieth and Coates streets, for cruelty to animals. He was beating a mule with a stick five feet long and about four inches thick. He was accommodated with lodgings in prison by Alderman Hutchinson.

—Benjamin Auner lives at Fifteenth and Federal streets, and yesterday was held by Alderman Dallas for assaulting his father. It seems that Benjamin is quite a young man, and will not do anything for his support, and the cause of the fracas was owing to the fact that the old gentleman ordered the youth from his house, to try his hand at making his own living.

—Michael Kelley was overhauled yesterday, at Walnut and Dock streets, by Policeman Ashmeyer, with a fifty-feet hawser in his possession, which had been stolen from the schooner McCabe. Alderman Carpenter committed Kelley to prison.

—Zabock George (colored), for recklessly driving at Second and Brown streets yesterday, was arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, and was bound over to appear at Court.

—Lieutenant Edgar, of the Harbor Police, has a three and a half inch Manilla hawser and a two and a half inch hemp hawser at his station, awaiting owners. The rope was found on Delaware avenue, below Pine street, at 5 o'clock this morning.

FLAG RAISED.—The Republican Custom House officers, who voted for General Grant, raised a beautiful flag over the Inspector's office this morning, South Delaware avenue, to celebrate the inauguration of the Hero President and the political demise of the apostate "Moses." Bright smiles irradiated the countenances of the staunch and true Republicans, while the chop-fallen faces of the 'Cops' denoted their hopeless situation.

THE PENSION AGENT.—Owing to the failure of the department at Washington to forward the draft for the payment of pensions, the office of Colonel Greene was besieged this morning by a crowd of pensioners, who were sent away without their money. As it is understood that Colonel Greene has resigned his office as Pension Agent, this may be an explanation of the difficulty.

DETAILED FOR EXTRA DUTY.—Lieutenant John Kelley, of the Eighth Police District, with a force of fifty men, have been detailed to take charge of the Twenty-fifth ward, in consequence of the resignation of Lieutenant Murray and his force.

STATIONERY.—We call attention to the card of Richard Magee, stationer, bookbinder, etc., to be found in another column.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Williams.—The following judgments were given this morning:—

Gall vs. Evans. Judgment affirmed.

Bladen vs. The City. Judgment affirmed.

The Berks county list was resumed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Prison cases were resumed this morning.

Emory F. Benton was convicted of larceny as bailee, it being proved that he hired a sewing machine for a specific time, and having obtained possession of it, sold it.

Nicholas Connelly, a young man, was convicted of assault and battery upon a girl, whom he accosted and struck at Pine street wharf because she refused to notice him.

Benjamin Mansfield, colored, was convicted of assault and battery upon Catharine Spicer. It was testified that he went into Mr. Spicer's store and accused him of stealing eggs from him, and Spicer told his wife to procure a policemen to arrest him, and as soon as she started into the street he seized and beat her.

William H. Dyer, colored, was tried upon the charge of assault and battery upon James Moore and Dave Biddle. It appeared that on the 4th of last month Moore opened a rum mill in Seventh street, below Lombard, and in celebration of the occasion "dished out bad whisky free gratis," and the prisoner was one of the miserable recipients of his liberality, which deprived him of all reason; and then acting under the influence, he joined in a general storm of porter bottles, one of which Moore caught in his eye. Leaving this place he proceeded to a neighboring tavern, where Biddle tended bar, and was attacked by him with a club. Having sense enough left to appreciate his right of self-defense, he sailed another bottle, which lodged in Biddle's eye. The jury considered that both these men had brought this difficulty upon themselves, and, therefore, they acquitted the prisoner and put the costs upon the prosecutors.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 4.—Arrived, steamships Holsatia, from Southampton, and Eagle, from Havana.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, March 4.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MARCH 4.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............38 | 11 A. M..............44 | 2 P. M..............45

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Schr Zealous, Williams, Baltimore, Captain.
Schr Vraie, Mason, Cardenas, Madeira & Cabada.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Orion, Hall, 128 days from San Francisco, with wheat to order—vessel to C. H. Cummings. Jan. 19, lat. 22 54 S., long. 25 31, spoke French ship Milly, from Iquique for Liverpool, 67 days out; 20th, lat. 21 42 S., long. 26 03 W., spoke British barque Vencedora, from Coquimbo for Swansea, 57 days out (which reported having spoken, Dec. 25, no lat., etc., ship Majestic, from San Francisco for Liverpool); Jan. 25, lat. 11 49 S., long. 27 47 W., spoke French barque Benare, bound to Mozambique.

Ital. brig Aquila, Feasconra, 65 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Schr Vesta, Waite 7 days from Havana, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr R. G. Whilliden, Robinson, 4 days from Boston, with fish to captain.

Schr A. Bursley, Parker, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr M. E. Rankin, Hill, 5 days from Richmond, Va., with iron to captain.

Schr Hattie S., Hills, from New Haven.

Schr H. F. Chambers, Chambers, 2 days from Lewes, Del., with wood to Conquest & Lowber.

Steamtug America, Virden, from the Capes, having towed to sea yesterday morning ship Armstrong, for Antwerp. Brought up ship Orion; passed in the bay, barque Palestine, from Porto Rico; schrs Rouge Diamond and Louisa, from St. John, N. B.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 2—6 P. M.—Brig Ellen P. Stewart, from Messina for Philadelphia, passed in to-day; also, a barque and a brig, names not known.

Ship Armstrong, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, and schr Addie Watson, from Boston for Richmond, are detained at the Breakwater by head winds.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th ult.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 2d inst.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Rachel, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 23d ult.

Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 23d ult.

Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, hence, at Guantanamo about 15th ult., discharging.

Schr Maryland, Green, for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from Fall River 1st inst.

Schrs Sarah Cullen, Avis and Annie E. Glover, Terry, cleared at Boston 2d inst., for Charleston.

Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, at Havana 24th ult., for New York.

Schr E. A. Conant, Brandtberg, cleared at Havana 23d ult., for New York.

Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, at Charleston, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, reports having experienced heavy northerly and northeast gales. In the Gulf Stream had a sharp sea, with heavy gales, carried away the main and foreboom, and leaked so badly as to keep the pumps steadily going, with the leak constantly increasing.

THIRD EDITION

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Vice-President Colfax Takes the Oath of Office.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

At 12 o'clock the President-elect, escorted by Senator Cragin, and the Vice-President-elect escorted by Senator McCreery, entered the chamber. General Grant took a seat directly in front of the Clerk's desk, and Mr. Colfax remained standing.

The President of the Senate—"The Vice-President of the United States will step forward and be inaugurated."

Mr. Colfax stepped to the President's desk, and Mr. Wade, in a loud voice, administered to him first the iron-clad test-oath, and then the oath of office.

The Vice-President then said:—Senators—In entering upon the duties in this chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as the responsibilities of the position. Presiding over a body whose members are in so large a degree my seniors in age and position in the body itself, I shall certainly need the assistance of your support and your generous forbearance and confidence. But pledging to you all a faithful and inflexible impartiality to the administration of the rules, and earnestly desiring to co-operate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy not only of its historic renown, but also of the States whose commissions you hold, I am now ready to take the office required by law.

The President.—The hour having arrived for the termination of the Fortieth Congress, the Senate of the United States stands adjourned without day.

The Vice-President then took the chair and called the Senate of the Forty-first Congress to order, and said, the Secretary will call the roll of Senators elect, who will advance to the chair of the Vice-President and take the oath of office.

The Secretary then called the Senators elect; who were present, and they advanced to the desk and were sworn in by the Vice-President in the following order:—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Arthur J. Boreman, of West Virginia; William A. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Eugene Casserly, of California. Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan; Reuben E. Fenton, of New York; Abijah Gilbert, of Florida; Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; D. D. Pratt, of Indiana; Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota; Carl Schurz, of Missouri; John Scott, of Pennsylvania; William Sprague, of Rhode Island; William M. Stewart, of Nevada; John P. Stockton, of New Jersey; Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; and Thomas Tipton, of Nebraska.

Business was proceeded with. Meanwhile the extra seats provided for distinguished officers, citizens and foreigners were filling up quite rapidly. To the left of the centre aisle and in the rear of the desks of Senators were seated a large number of the department and bureau officers, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, ex-Governors of States, and many others more or less distinguished.

To the right of the same entrance were twenty or thirty of the most distinguished officers of the army and navy, prominent among whom were noticed Generals Sherman, George H. Thomas, Hancock, and Terry, who sat next each other; Admiral Farragut and Admiral Goldsborough; Generals Meigs, Dyer, Butterfield, Sickels, Ord, Howard, and a large number of others, including all of General Grant's staff.

Besides the various Senators-elect, who naturally attracted much attention, particularly Hon. D. D. Pratt, of Indiana, whose giant size rendered him conspicuous, there were also many persons distinguished in literary, scientific, and commercial pursuits, and distinguished representatives of all the learned professions. Among them were ex-Governor Hamilton Fish, Governor Geary, J. Lothrop Motley, A. T. Stewart, Bishops Ames and Simpson, Rev. William A. Punshon of England, and many others.

The venerable Jesse Grant also occupied a seat on the floor, and, as was to be expected, evinced a very lively interest in the scene. At opposite doors of the chambers stood Bishop Campbell, of the African Methodist Church, and Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker. Among the crowd of newspaper men in the reporters' gallery sat Horace Greeley and Henry C. Bowen, of the *Independent*.

FROM CUBA.

American Citizens Released—Movements of the United States Squadron—Arrival of More Troops from Spain.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, March 3.—Otley, Lanzea, Leon, Rosas, Cahas, Pintado, Tritel, and five others, who have been in prison here for some time past, and who claimed to be citizens of the United States, have all been released to-day by order of the Captain General.

One-half of the vessels comprising the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Hoff, are here at the present time. The Contoocook is in port. The Penobscot is at the mouth repairing. She leaves to-morrow for Cienfuegos and other ports along the coast. The Gettysburg has gone to Key West for the purpose of coaling, after which she will proceed to Nuevitas and several other points. Admiral Hoff is displaying considerable activity in the work of protecting American interests.

A steamer arrived to-day from Cadiz with 100 men on board, most of whom are marines.

The brig J. D. Lincoln has finally obtained a clearance and sailed.

More troops have been sent by railroad to the interior.

The Spanish steamer Montezuma has gone to Nuevitas, and from thence will cruise along the coast. She has on board $60,000 with which to pay the troops, together with a considerable quantity of munitions of war.

A ship has been chartered to carry 300 rebel prisoners to the island of Fernando Po.

The bank, by authority of the Captain-General, limits the exchange of notes for gold to ten dollars.

The authorities have advertised for horses and other animals.

The bishop has offered one-sixth of his income for three months to support the volunteers. The Catholic clergy have offered one-tenth of theirs, while the various Catholic brotherhoods are subscribing funds for the same purpose.

A correspondent of the *Prensa* urges the sequestration of the property of absent rebels.

Advices from Sagua la Grande report that the rebels had torn up the track on the railroad and stopped and captured a train of cars. They destroyed the engine and train, captured the engineers and other employes, and took possession of all that was of value. The insurgents were very active on the road.

Intelligence from Nassau to the 1st has been received. It reports that on the 16th ultimo a Cuban steamer full of men, and carrying a large number of arms and a considerable quantity of ammunition, left the island for the Cuban coast.

A Mysterious Case.

NEW YORK, March 4.—In September last a Jersey City grocer named Stillwell mysteriously disappeared, and nothing was heard of him until last night, when he arrived home. He was knocked insensible and robbed in West street, New York, and when he came to his senses he found himself on shipboard, going out of this harbor. The ship experiencing heavy weather, was abandoned, and, after six months, Stillwell reached his home and family, as above stated.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	158⅝	West. Union Tel.	36⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	36⅛	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	105
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅝	Toledo & Wabash	66¼
Mich. Southern	95⅛	Mil. & St. Paul com.	64¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89⅝	Mil. & St. Paul prf	77
Chi. and N. W. com	81⅞	Adams Express	61
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp.	31
Chi. and R. I. R.	125⅛	United States Exp.	48½
Pitts. & F. W.	117⅛	Tenn. 6s, new	65½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	100⅝	Gold	131⅜

Market unsettled.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Scenes in the Senate Chamber.

THE GRAND PAGEANT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Scene in the Senate Chamber.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate galleries were filled up as soon as the doors were opened, and before 11 o'clock every available spot was filled. On the floor of the Senate, to the right of the President, and immediately back of the seats, were seated General Sherman, Admiral Farragut, Generals Hancock, Meigs, Thomas, Sickles, Butterfield, and a large number of other army and navy officers.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States occupied seats on the left of the President's chair, in front of the Secretary's desk. They entered the Chamber at 12 o'clock, headed by Chief Justice Chase. The foreign ministers, in full court-dress, entered soon after, and were assigned seats on the right of the President's chair, and in the front row of the Senator's seats. The members of the House of Representatives reached the Senate sooner after 12 o'clock, and took seats reserved for them on the left and right of the chamber.

Among the prominent citizens on the floor of the Senate were A. T. Stewart of New York, Judge Holt, Governor Geary of Pennsylvania, and George H. Stuart of Pennsylvania.

Finishing up Business.

All the legislation necessary to be passed was got through except the Indian Appropriation bill, which failed. The Senate finished its business at half-past eleven and appointed a committee to inform the President of the fact. The House worked up to the last minute on the bills on the Speaker's table, but most of them were private bills, and nothing of consequence was lost.

The New and Old President.

General Grant and Mr. Colfax on reaching the Capitol proceeded to the room of the Vice-President, while Johnson occupied the President's room, where he was engaged with the members of his Cabinet in examining and signing bills.

Despatch to Associated Press.

The Way to the Senate—Greeting the President-elect.

The windows of every house along the route were crowded.

At the moment that the President-elect was moving to his carriage the clouds, which had become less dense, gave way for a very few instants, and the sun burst forth in grandeur, exciting a general exclamation. For some minutes it continued to shine, and made a gorgeous feature of the starting of the procession. As it moved off the Cavalry Band struck gaily up "Hail to the Chief," and the scene became thoroughly brilliant.

Just then the boom of the signal gun from Dupont's battery, stationed along Lafayette square, echoed forth the notice that the procession was on the move. The regulars and the troops were drawn up along the square, and came to a present arms as the carriage containing the President elect, with his head uncovered, drove slowly along.

Immense cheers rent the air on every side, and as the whole parade swept into line the scene was of an unparalleled description. The lively music from the different bands, the stirring rolls of the drums, and the brilliant uniforms of the troops, notwithstanding the clouds that hid the sun from view, gave a brilliancy to the scene that could not have been anticipated.

The wide avenue presented a panoramic view that can hardly be appreciated by any description that could be given of it. Fair women waved flags and handkerchiefs as the parade moved on. The mass on the sidewalks was immense. Shop windows had been nested of their wares to furnish accommodations for ladies to see the procession. Porticos and platforms were improvised, and the whole scene was magnificent.

How the Procession is Composed.

The procession is now nearing the capital in eight grand divisions. The first under the command of Colonel George W. Wallace, escorts the President elect and Vice President-elect, and is composed of regular troops, with fine bands wearing imposing uniforms and equipments. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, and marines are in line.

Next comes the division under command of the Chief Deputy Marshal, Colonel Magruder, with five volunteer military organizations, among them the Washington Grays and National Guards, of Philadelphia; the Albany Burgess Corps, with their imposing uniforms; Baxter's Fire Zouaves, of Philadelphia; the Lancaster Fencibles; the Eagee Zouaves, of Buffalo; and the Lincoln and Butler Zouaves. The last two were colored organizations.

The third division, under command of General Gallatin Lawrence, is composed of prominent civil officers of the Government foreign ministers, Grant and Colfax electors, officers of the army and navy, Marine Corps, corporate authorities of this city and Georgetown, etc.

The fourth division, Major Lowe commanding, is composed of Republican political organizations of this city and elsewhere.

The Fifth division, General James Ekin commanding, is composed of Soldiers and Sailors' Unions, Grant and Colfax Clubs, Grant Invincibles, and similar organizations.

The other divisions were composed of the United States Fire Brigade and its visitors, and the City Fire Department and their visitors.

President Grant will, among others, receive the firemen.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 4.—The Flour market continues quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers, including superfine at $5@5·50, extras at $2·75@$6·50, 300 barrels choice Iowa extra family at $7·75, 600 barrels fair Minnesota do. do. at $7@7·25, 250 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $8@8·25, small lots of Ohio do. do. at $8·75@9·50, and some fancy at $10@12, according to quality. Rye Flour is firmer, and 150 barrels sold at $7·25@7·75. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and for prime lots there is a good demand at full prices, but inferior sorts are neglected; sales of red at $1·80@1·90, amber at $1·95@2, and 1000 bushels choice Michigan white at $2·25. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1·55. Corn is in good demand at full prices; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 95@97c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels Western at 72@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand and firmer; sales of 100 bushels old at $9·87½. Timothy is worth $3·25@3·40. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $60 ₩ ton.

Whisky is dull and nominal.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Cotton unchanged. Flour active at former figures. Wheat firm; choice prime Pennsylvania red $1·70@1·75. Corn firm; white, 85@86c; yellow, 90@92c. Oats nominal at 70@75c. Rye nominal; prime, $1·53. Pork quiet at $33@33·25; bacon unchanged. Lard, 20c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 4

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 City 6s, New......101		100 sh Penna........b30. 57	
$1000 do..........20..101		200 do ...ls...b60. 57	
10 sh Penna R.......... 57⅛		200 do.....ls..b60. 57	
100 do..........b60. 57⅛		500 do......ls.s5. 57	
20 sh Elmira Pf......... 39		100 sh Read R.............45·81	
100 sh Feed Dam......... ⅜		100 do..........2d.45·81	
100 sh Leh V R.......... 55⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New.......101		16 sh Leh V R.......... 55⅛	
$4000 do................100⅝		10 sh Penna....s5wn.. 57⅛	
$2500 Penna R 1 m 6s.. 98⅛		300 do s5wn.ls.. 57	
$500 Leh 6s.gold l...... 9 ½		100 sh Hest'vle ...s60. 11⅛	
$500 do................ 90⅛		500 sh N Y & M......... 4⅜	

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Grant Enters the Presidential Mansion—He Smokes with the Vice-President, and Receives Bismark's Congratulations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

President Grant Enters the White House

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Grant reached the White House at about 2 o'clock, accompanied by Vice-President Colfax, Senator Cragin, ex-Senator Creswell, A. T. Stewart, of N. York, and several members of his staff. He was received at the door of the White House by General Schofield and General Michler, Commissioner of Public Buildings. Arrangements had been made for a general reception, but Grant countermanded the order, and the doors of the White House were closed.

In company with Vice-President Colfax, General Schofield, A. T. Stewart, and Senator Creswell, Grant retired to the room heretofore occupied as an office by Johnson, for the purpose, as Grant remarked to Colfax, of

"Smoking a Cigar."

President Grant to-day received a telegram from Bismark, per cable, congratulating him on his peaceful accession to the office of President of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Closing Moments of the Senate of the Fortieth Congress.

About 11·30 o'clock the unsuccessful attempt to take up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-office act was followed by a little period of inaction in the Senate; and as there appeared to be no further business to transact, or at least no disposition to do anything else, apparently by common consent, the Senators began to chat with each other and change their seats, and in a few minutes the desks on the right hand side of the chamber was left vacant for the occupation of the diplomats visitors and other invited guests, who kept constantly coming in.

The diplomats, however, entered in a body, and attracted immediate attention by the splendor of their uniforms and by their dignified bearing. All the Legations were represented, and the Ministers of the principal foreign nations were all present, except Baron Gerolt, of Prussia, who was detained at home by sickness.

Soon afterwards a buzz of excitement called attention to the appearance at a side door, of the President and Vice President-elect, who entered arm in arm. Almost at the same moment, and before they had reached the open space in front of the chair, the door at the main entrance was thrown open, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Chase, and clad in their robes of office, entered the Senate Chamber, and walked in an imposing procession down the centre aisle, and took the seats prepared for them in front of and facing the rostrum.

General Grant had meanwhile been conducted to a chair immediately in front of the clerk's desk, and sat there, facing the audience, the target for several thousand curious eyes, whose gaze he seemed to all appearance neither to avoid nor to realize, but exhibited his usual self-possession and unassuming demeanor.

A seat to the left of that prepared for General Grant was in readiness for President Johnson, but was not occupied, nor was Johnson in the Capitol at all this morning, but signed bills as they were sent to him at the White House.

The presiding officer having announced that all was now in readiness for the inauguration of the Vice-President-elect, Mr. Colfax advanced up the steps of the rostrum, and, facing the presiding officer, took the usual oath of office, which the latter administered. Turning to the Senate Mr. Colfax then delivered an address, which was listened to with the deepest attention, and was distinctly audible to all in the chamber.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Opening of the North German Parliament.

BERLIN, March 4.—The session of the Parliament of North Germany began here yesterday. King William, as usual, opened the proceedings with a speech. He said that the first duty of the North German Confederation was to maintain peace and friendly relations with the other powers of the earth. All the nations of Europe had shown a disposition for peace. The result of the conference recently held at Paris on the Eastern question demonstrated that there was a general desire for peace. The King closed his speech with the following words:—"A nation saving its strength, and having a will to respect the independence of others and maintain its own, can surely count on peace, as foreign powers will not molest it, and domestic enemies of order are powerless to trouble it."

QUEENSTOWN, March 4.—The steamship England arrived to-day.

This Evening's Market Quotations.

LONDON, March 4—Evening.—Consols for money 93; for account, 93@93⅛. U. S. 5-20s, 82⅛. Stocks steady. Erie, 24¾; Illinois Central, 97¼; Great Western, 31¼.

FRANKFORT, March 4—Evening.—U. S. 5-20s, 85¾@85⅞.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—Evening.—Cotton is firmer, but not higher; the sales have been 10,000 bales.

LONDON, March 4—Evening.—Sugar on the spot, 39s. 6d; afloat, 29s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.

ANTWERP, March 4—Evening.—Petroleum, firmer at 58@58½f.

LONDON, March 4—Evening.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of England is £250,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, March 4, 1869.

There is more demand for money, and the rates are rather firmer. We quote call loans at 6@8 per cent, the former rate on Government bonds. First class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled.

Government securities were firmly held. 105⅜ was bid for 10-40s; 115⅝ for 6s of 1881; 117¼ for '62 5-20s; 114 for '64 5-20s; 115¼ for '65 5-20s; 112⅛ for July, '65, 5-20s; and 112⅜ for 67 5-20s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$800 Pa 6s, 3 series......100	[illegible] sh Penna RR........ 57⅛
$1100 City 6s, New......101	133 do................ 57⅛
$1000 5-20s '67. Cp........112⅝	100 sh Read RR......c.. 45⅝
$10000 do........s60..112⅝	100 do.........s5..45 69
$1000 Leh 6s '84........5.. 83⅛	200 do.'5.....b10 45 69
$500 do...........s5.. 83⅛	100 do..........b30.. 45⅝
$1000 Leh RR ln.......... 85	100 do....................4[illegible]
$500 Leh 6s. gold l...... 91⅛	400 do..............ls.45 69
200 sh Oil C & A l.b60.. 39	100 sh N Y & M......... 4⅜
16 sh Leh N Stk........ 29⅛	

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131⅜	11·27 A. M.	131¾
10·50 "	131¼	11·58 "	132
10·55 "	131⅜	12·00 M.	131¾
10·57 "	131⅜	12·35 P. M.	131¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅝@116; 5-20s of 1862, 117⅜@118; 5-20s, 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 115¼@115⅜; July, 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1867, 112⅝@113; do. 1868, 112⅛@112⅜; 10-40s, 105⅜@106. Gold, 131⅜. Union Pacific bonds, 101⅛@102⅛.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICE.

Patents Procured in the United States and Europe.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,

3 4thstu§ N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT.